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PIRATES WIN NL EAST
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Bush and Leaders In Congress Agree On Tax Increases

Pact Is Intended to Reduce Deficit By $500 Billion Over Next 5 Years

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President George Bush and congressional leaders agreed Sunday on a far-reaching package of tax increases and spending cuts designed to reduce U.S. deficit spending by $500 billion over the next five years.

After weeks of private talks and public posturing, negotiators for the Democratic-controlled Congress and the Republican White House approved a package of spending reductions and new taxes that will bring $134 billion into the federal treasury. The compromise will slice $40 billion off the deficit expected for the new fiscal year.

The changes include a phased, 10-cent-a-gallon increase in the tax on gasoline.

Taxes would also rise on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes, and tax increases are also expected on airline tickets and luxury versions of cars, jewelry, home electronic equipment, furs and private planes.

Final action by Congress is expected within the next three weeks.

Mr. Bush, yielding to Democratic opposition, agreed to drop his long-standing insistence on reducing the tax on capital gains. For their part, the Democrats scrapped a drive for higher income tax rates on the wealthy.

Under the terms of the agreement, tax deductions for the wealthy would be limited. For people making more than $100,000 a year, the first 3 percent of income over $100,000 would not be subject to deduction.

To spur economic growth — a primary goal of Mr. Bush — new tax deductions of up to $50,000 would be allowed for investments in new businesses with $50 million or less in equity. In addition, tax incentives would be provided for investments in economically depressed areas.

A new 20 percent tax credit for research and development was included, as was a 25 percent deduction for the purchase of new equity, according to Mr. Bush.

After the final talks at the White House, Mr. Bush acknowledged that he did not want to raise taxes but he said the overall package was necessary for the future economic vitality of the country and that it would keep interest rates down.

"It is balanced. It is fair. And in my view it is what the United States needs at this point in our history," Mr. Bush said. "This is something our country is crying out for and world markets are looking for."

"This is real," he added. "It is not a phony smoke-and-mirrors deficit-cutting program."

Mr. Bush said the gasoline tax would help reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil, and he said the budget package contained new incentives for domestic energy production.

On the spending side, about $60 billion would be saved over five years by increasing the premiums paid by the elderly and disabled for visits to doctors' offices and clinics under the Medicare health insurance program, according to earlier news reports. White House officials said Medicare patients below the poverty line would not face the extra charge.

In all, $119 billion would be cut in such so-called "entitlement" programs, Mr. Bush said, but scheduled cost-of-living adjustments in the Social Security retirement program would not be touched.

About $182 billion would be saved by cutting various "discretionary" programs, including $67 billion in cuts in the military budget over the next three years, the president said.

Mr. Bush's budget director, Richard G. Darman, said that, besides the military and Medicare, agriculture would see the largest spending cut, at $13 billion. Other cuts would be made in civil service retirement changes, postal service changes, changes in student loan programs and a two-week delay in the payment of unemployment insurance benefits.

Another $4 billion would be gained by raising fees for the bank insurance fund.

The president interrupted a trip to New York for a United Nations summit meeting on children and returned to Washington at midday to seal the budget deal.

The House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, said the package spread the burden of deficit reduction fairly.

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said the package "is going to be very painful for a lot of people," but he, too, called it fair.

The overall U.S. budget deficit currently stands at $3 trillion.

It will be up to the party leaders

See BUDGET, Page 3

Norbert Schiller/The Associated Press

A Bangladeshi shaving Sunday beside the highway at a refugee camp in Jordan after having been told that it was his turn to leave for home.

U.S. Experts Conclude Military Must Be Used

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Iraq will have to be ousted from Kuwait by military action because diplomatic efforts and trade sanctions are likely to have little impact on President Saddam Hussein, U.S. government analysts have concluded.

They said that, based on a careful study of Mr. Hussein's recent pronouncements and the increasingly belligerent actions of Iraqi forces inside Kuwait, the Iraqi leader had decided that war was inevitable and retreat impossible.

The analysts have advised senior Bush administration officials that Mr. Hussein's resolve to stay in Kuwait shows no sign of flagging, a circumstance that increases the likelihood of armed conflict.

But Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union, while urging Mr. Hussein to retrea from Kuwait, said in an interview broadcast Sun ay that Moscow did not share the conclusion of Bush administration officials about a military re-pon se to Iraqi behavior.

Asked how he would view any unilateral military action by the United States, Mr. Shevardnadze said on NBC's "Meet the Press," that "if we assume this option, the option of the military clash, given the tremendous military potential concentrated in the region, both indigenous and foreign presence, any military clash, any military option would mean a catastrophe for the entire region, and maybe not only for the region."

Mr. Shevardnadze said that if the Security Council decided on a military option, the Soviet Union "will comply" with any decision. This was a firmer commitment than Moscow has previously made.

Even though Mr. Hussein and his clique believe war is inevitable, one analyst said, "he's not anxious to fire the first shot."

Mr. Hussein's strategy for now is "to play for time," another said, so Iraqi forces can improve their defenses and Iraqi politicians can improve the nation's standing among Arabs.

The analysts said Mr. Hussein and his aides have staked their tenure in power and perhaps even their lives on a hard-line stance against any retreat or concession to Westerners or the Arab leaders they regard as Western agents.

Mr. Hussein's conspiratorial frame of mind, coupled with his reliance on a small circle of unsophisticated and ideologically motivated advisers, has diminished any willingness to negotiate, the analysts say.

The analysts said they advised senior officials that the United Nations-sanctioned trade embargo would not begin to pinch Iraq seriously for more than six months, giving Mr. Hussein ample time to attempt sowing dissension within opposing nations by appealing to Arab nationalism.

The analysts indicated nothing had changed since the U.S. defense secretary, Dick Cheney, said two weeks ago that "what we see through private channels is very much what you're seeing publicly, that is to say that he is — continues to be — very bellicose, to give every evidence that he doesn't plan to comply with the UN sanctions or resolutions."

The analysts said Mr. Hussein was motivated by intense nationalism, pride, arrogance, and resentment of the region's former Western colonial rulers. A childhood under British rule, the influence of a virulently anti-British uncle, and youthful involvement in revolutionary politics deepened these feelings, the analysts said.

Partly because Mr. Hussein rose in his Ba'ath

See FORCE, Page 7

Iraqi Urges 'Dialogue' On the Gulf

But Saddam Hussein Continues to Reject Kuwait Withdrawal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq said Sunday that he was willing to consider a French proposal as the basis for an early dialogue on the Gulf crisis, but he added that he had no intention of withdrawing from Kuwait.

Mr. Hussein said the withdrawal of Western forces from Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Gulf region and an end to the United Nations economic blockade of his country had to come first.

"If dialogue replaces threats and the policy of peace replaces that of military buildups, we will not dispute where the starting point should be," he said, praising ideas presented by President François Mitterrand of France at the UN General Assembly on Sept. 24.

The Iraqi leader, in a speech marking the birth of Mohammed, brushed aside suggestions by Arab mediators that he should withdraw from Kuwait, and he insisted that the emirate would always be Iraqi territory.

"The Iraqi armed forces are in all circumstances ready to defend the province of Kuwait as they are ready to defend all other provinces of the country," he said.

Mr. Hussein's message, read by an announcer on Iraqi television and radio, contained less of the belligerosity that has marked recent statements, but it made no concessions to UN Security Council demands that restore Kuwait's deposed rulers.

With both the United States and the Soviet Union, once Iraq's ally, hinting that time might be running out for a peaceful settlement, Mr. Hussein said that Iraq was seeking clarification from France about Mr. Mitterrand's ideas.

Despite objections to some aspects of the plan, he said: "We see the French president's address as different in its language from others. We hope that our positive conclusion is correct."

Mr. Mitterrand outlined a three-point plan calling for an Iraqi declaration of its intention to withdraw its troops from Kuwait and free all foreign hostages.

"If Iraq would confirm its intentions to withdraw its troops and free the hostages, everything would be possible," he said.

The United Nations would then supervise the Iraqi withdrawal, as well as the restoration of Kuwaiti sovereignty and "the democratic choice of the Kuwaiti people," under his plan.

In a third stage, an international conference on the region could be arranged.

Mr. Mitterrand broke with President George Bush in avoiding any mention of restoring the Sabah dynas-

See IRAQ, Page 7

Crisis in the Gulf

Saudi Arabia's defense minister, Prince Sultan, warned Israel to stay out of the crisis.

Jordanian officials say the flow of Asian refugees into Jordan may have to be slowed.

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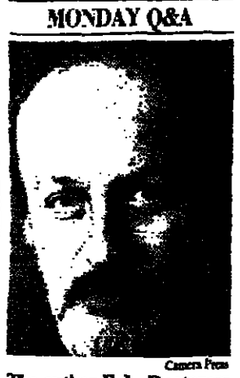
Kiosk

China Denies Sales to Iraq

BEIJING (Combined Dispatches) — China on Sunday dismissed as "totally groundless" a published report that said Beijing had violated the United Nations embargo against Iraq.

The Foreign Ministry, which issued the denial, was reacting to a report in a British newspaper, The Independent, that China had sold Baghdad large quantities of a chemical used in the manufacture of nuclear weapons and missile fuel. *(WP, AP)*

MONDAY Q&A



Camera Press

The author E. L. Doctorow discusses the Rushdie case and other concerns of modern writers. Page 2.

General News

Save the Children: Bush calls for action at the UN. Page 3.

Singh will try to cool sectarian tempers in a special parliamentary session. Page 4.

Business/Finance

OPEC's chairman called for a united effort to stabilize oil prices. Page 9.

Bond Corp. is expected to complete the sale of its brewery interests. Page 9.

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Liu Heung Shing/The Associated Press

Alcoholics from a Moscow treatment center harvesting potatoes on a farm outside the capital.

Potatoes Rot, Moscow Fumes

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Forget Gorbachev. Forget the Gulf crisis. Forget the reunification of Germany. The story preoccupying ordinary Soviets is: Who is sabotaging the potato harvest?

As a dismal fall gives way to winter — it has already started to snow here — a bumper potato crop lies rotting in the fields. State food stocks are so low that there has been alarmist talk of hunger and even famine this winter. Together with bread, which has also been in short supply over the past month, potatoes constitute the staple diet for millions of Russians.

Moscow officials say the capital needs about half a million tons of potatoes to see it through the winter. So far, only 38,000 tons have been collected, compared with 279,000 tons at the same time last year. Unless a miracle occurs in the next 10 days, there is sure to be a considerable shortfall.

In the best traditions of the command-administrative system, crisis management centers have been set up all over the country to "save the harvest." Collective farm chairmen have been issuing increasingly desperate appeals to city dwellers to spend their weekends in the soggy fields. The shortage of fruit and vegetables has spawned an abundance of conspiracy theories over who is responsible:

• Conspiracy Theory No. 1, advanced by Communist Party loyalists and the newspapers they control: It's all the fault of the "democrats." Not satisfied with their election victories in Moscow, Leningrad, and several other big cities earlier this year, the theory goes, the self-styled democrats are planning to seize power at national level. Econom-

See HARVEST, Page 3

Devastated Faw: Symbol of Iraqi Resolve

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

FAW, Iraq — On a journey to Faw, the obliterated landscape resembles nothing so much as a vision of hell. It was here that 173,000 Iraqis and Iranians died in their recent war.

Napalm has reduced palm forests to acres of scorched stumps. Along the roadside are mile after mile of blasted dugouts. Houses and larger buildings have been reduced to rubble.

No more than 80 kilometers (50 miles) from Kuwait, and perhaps 250 kilometers from the closest American soldiers in Saudi Arabia, this forsaken desert place is the site of the most savage battle fought in the Iran-Iraq war.

According to official Iraqi figures, 53,000 Iraqis and 120,000 Iranians died in the battle for Faw over the eight years of the war, including 10,000 Iraqis who were killed in the climactic two-day battle that restored the city to Iraqi control on April 18, 1988.

According to the Iraqis, more than 10 million shells were fired by the two sides around Faw over the course of the war, making it one of the most devastating confrontations since the battles in France and Flanders in World War I.

But when officials of President Saddam Hussein's government brought two busloads of foreign reporters here, it was not to lay wreaths, nor to memorialize a war that ended two years ago in a cease-fire.

In organizing the first trip outside Baghdad for a large group of reporters since Iraq seized Kuwait eight weeks ago, the officials sought to press another message, first and foremost on the United States and other Western nations that have massed troops in Saudi Arabia.

When Mr. Hussein met July 26 in Baghdad with April C. Glaspie, the American ambassador, he mocked the ability of the United States to fight a war in this region. In an apparent allusion to the final battle for Faw, he told Ms. Glaspie, "Yours is a society which cannot accept 10,000 dead in one battle."

On this trip, that challenge was silently renewed, as the buses carrying the reporters lumbered slowly down the 80 kilometers that lead from the oil port of Basra to Faw, offering a window onto scenes that have made Faw a synonym for devastation in the Middle East.

In one long stretch, the only living thing visible was an old man, heading across the desert with a pewter teapot to a distant bunker still flying Iraq's red, white and black flag. As

See FAW, Page 7

For West Germany, the Thrill Is Gone

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

HAMBURG — In the euphoric weeks after the Berlin Wall opened, East Germans were embraced with more warmth than many West Germans thought their nation could muster.

Even big West German cities, including this one, laid out a small-town welcome, showering the newcomers with money, advice, food, clothes and jobs.

That was before West Germans watched the East German government collapse, before they discovered that the country they had always heard described as the jewel of the East bloc was really an economic relic, firmly fixed in the 1940s.

It was before West Germans learned that the unexpected end of the 40-year division of their land could cost $775 billion over the next five years, enough to force even the most affluent nation in Europe to borrow money and, as the government in Bonn finally admitted in September, perhaps even to raise taxes.

Now, a surprisingly large number of West Germans are approaching the birth of a new nation Wednesday with a combination of resignation, regret and nostalgia for their own country, the first successful democracy to emerge on German soil.

The euphoria of last winter is over; 29 percent of West Germans now oppose reunification, according to a poll by the newsmagazine Der Spiegel.

West German investment in the East is lagging far behind what the Bonn government had expected, largely because of continuing uncertainty about East German property laws.

And even top aides to Chancellor Helmut Kohl now believe that, as one official said: "We went too fast. We both needed time. We are just too different."

"This is worse than an old house we are taking over," said Michael Stürmer, a West German historian and adviser to Mr. Kohl. "It's a rotten piece of real estate, but we have to buy it because it's an old family heirloom. There will be no

See GERMANY, Page 2

In L.A. Nightclubs, Revenge of the Nerds

By Katherine Bishop
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Of all of life's indignities, perhaps none is more harsh here in the West Coast capital of trendiness than being judged as hopelessly uncool. It's enough to make a dude rip off his acid-green-framed sunglasses, jump into his shocking-pink nylon running shorts and go file a lawsuit.

Those deemed to be unhip have now found a weapon: a sweeping California law that may prevent apparel discrimination.

The Unruh Civil Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination in business establishments, is being invoked against two nightclubs accused of barring customers on the basis of their appearance.

The first case is being brought by Kenneth Lipton, who, dressed in brown denim slacks and a blue short-sleeved shirt, was forced to wait behind the red velvet rope at Mayan, a trendy downtown nightclub.

Mr. Lipton, a personal-injury lawyer specializing in dog-bite cases, said that he and two friends, an actor and a termite inspector, attempted to enter Mayan on a crowded Saturday night in May but were turned back.

He said his party had waited for an hour and a half, forced to watch as others who had arrived later were admitted.

Sammy Chao, the club owner, said his doorman had told him that Mr. Lipton had not been admitted because he had been "mouthing off."

Mr. Lipton's action seeking $250 in damages against the club is to be heard in the Los Angeles Small Claims Court on Tuesday.

He said he wanted to root out from Los Angeles what he called "this Studio 54 thing," referring to the New York City nightclub, now defunct, that perfected the practice.

Carol Sobel, a senior staff counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union in Southern California, believes that the use of the Unruh

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E.L. Doctorow on Rushdie and the Perils to Today's Writers

As Salman Rushdie appeared on British television for the first time since going into hiding in February 1989, one of his earliest defenders, the novelist E. L. Doctorow, discussed concerns facing modern writers with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune. Mr. Doctorow is in Europe to promote translations of his novel "Billy Bathgate."

Q. Can the writer's imagination be a dangerous place?

A. Yes, writing is probably riskier than high-speed automobile racing in many parts of the world. Writers are put in jail, exiled, tortured, censored.

Q. Like Salman Rushdie? You were one of the first American writers to spring to his defense.

A. The entire American literary community came out in defense of freedom of expression as an absolute and inalienable right. The American PEN center held a meeting at which one after another got up and affirmed the terrible importance of a writer's being able to write without a contract being put out on him. Interestingly, that view is not as clear-cut or unanimous in Europe, where many writers have faulted Rushdie for his spirit of arch mischief.

Q. And the blasphemy argument?

A. I'm prepared to accept the fact that to find something blasphemous is legitimate on the part of one whose deepest, most profoundly held religious views are offended. But to go from that to an act of violence against the writer seems not to express the basic religious spirit of compassion.

MONDAY Q&A

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Q. There are a lot of people who think a photograph of a crucifix in a tank of urine is blasphemous. Many find the photographs of Robert Mapplethorpe deeply disturbing. Shouldn't they have the right to say, "Hey, not with my taxes?"

A. American taxpayers generally do not have control over how their money is spent. If people holding a political view I find abhorrent — fascists or skinheads or the Ku Klux Klan — decide to have a provocative march and they get a police permit, then my tax dollars will go toward the security that the police department has to provide and to the sanitation department for cleaning up the rubble and detritus afterwards.

I have no control over the government's decision to bail out the savings and loan associations, nor the government's decision to build a weapon of this or that kind. If I have no say over the way my tax dollars should be spent in any other area, why should I have any say over this particular one? That's false reasoning.

For people to say the artist can paint or write anything he wants, but then go on to ask why the government should have to pay for it, is to isolate him and to decide he is marginal. This view implies that the artist is someone who lives at the sufferance of everyone else, and who doesn't really make any significant contribution to American culture or life.

The whole point about art is that it does disturb if it's any good. It does make people think. It does challenge them. It does keep them alive and it keeps their minds open. If you are offended by something, you can picket, you can write against it, you can march, you can shout, you can do a lot of things before you do what Jesse Helms wants us to do.

Q. Then there should be no restrictions on grants to the arts?

A. If they end up putting any kind of restrictive language on grants, then I think the National Endowment for the Arts ought to be disbanded entirely. I cannot imagine any self-respecting writer or artist agreeing to accept money with provisions about what he or she can or cannot write or paint.

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Q. Does America take its writers seriously enough?

A. There is a large part of the population that does not think about writing at all, but for those people who do read and pay attention, writers do have a standing. In America we writers are like opera singers or ice-skating stars. We have a devoted following, but very proscribed.

Q. How do you judge the state of language in America today?

A. I'm not sure that I subscribe to the view that language is in bad shape. But literacy is an increasing problem, and the number of people who can seem to get along without reading a book seems to be rising. That's shocking to me.

Q. Why are you so fascinated with the '30s, the Depression age?

A. It seemed to be a kind of a critical time in our life. Maybe it is as simple as the fact that I was a boy in the '30s.

Q. And is this another critical time. Are there parallels?

A. There are, of course. But in the '30s, writers were tremendously engaged in what was going on in the world whether they were Southern agrarians, or Marxists or whatever. They argued passionately about what we had and what we didn't have and what was wrong and what right. By contrast, we are very quiet in American literature now. The writer does not seem to want to take on the whole world in quite the same way.

This is not to say that all the writing in the '30s was all that great. There was a lot of politically engaged bad writing. The average young writer is far more skilled than his or her equivalent 50 years ago, but so many writers do not see the novel any more as a major act of the culture. That's the big difference.

Q. Why are you fascinated by gangsters?

A. Because like art and sports, gangsterdom is a very important avenue of assimilation into society.

Court Bars Rules for All-German Voting

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

BONN — West Germany's highest court has struck down the election rules prepared for the first all-German vote coming in December, finding that the rules posed unfair obstacles to small political groups.

The eight judges of the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe unanimously upheld complaints by such small parties as the former East German Communists, the environmentalist Greens and the far-right Republicans.

The ruling has no effect on the formal unification of the two Germanys on Wednesday, nor is it expected to delay the all-German parliamentary elections scheduled for Dec. 2. But it means that small East German parties now stand a chance of winning seats in the new parliament.

Officials in Bonn said they would prepare new rules that met the court's requirements by Oct. 16, the deadline to set rules for the December election. All major parties, even those that could be hurt by the changes, indicated that they would support the new rules.

[A Christian Democrat leader said the West German government will proceed with plans for the Dec. 2 elections despite the court ruling, Reuters reported Sunday from Hamburg.

[Volker Rühe, the general secretary of the party, said the government would rush legislation on new voting rules through the lower house of parliament by the end of this week.

[The new rules would then go to the upper house, which is controlled by the opposition Social Democrats, on Oct. 12.]

The rules that the court struck down were the product of a complex political compromise reached in August among the major parties in Bonn.

The existing West German election rules require a party to receive at least 5 percent of the total vote before it can take seats in parliament. The rule was devised to avoid the sort of proliferation of splinter parties that afflicts so many European Parliaments.

But applied to all-German elections, the 5 percent rule would have meant that indigenous parties in East Germany — like New Forum, the popular movement that sprang up last fall, or the Communists, now called the Party of Democratic Socialism, or the conservative German Social Union — would be excluded from Parliament. Some of these parties might achieve 5 percent of the East German vote, but not of the total vote.

GERMANS: *Reluctance Is Growing in the West as Reunification Nears*

(Continued from page 1)

end to the cost of repairs. But it must be done."

Certainly, no one has given up on the ultimate success of reunification. Rather, the process looks slower and much more complicated than many had initially hoped.

The potential profits and pride that could accrue to the West from bringing 16 million people into a high-technology consumer society have captured the imagination of many West Germans. West Germany is already experiencing something of a reunification boom. But on Wednesday, there will be no more West Germany, and the new part of the reunited nation is not a happy sight.

East Germany emerged from its proud, bloodless revolution little more than a charity case. Last winter, the Hamburg city employment office had little trouble finding positions for arriving East Germans. Everyone wanted to help.

Then, word started trickling back from employers: East Germans got tired quickly — they were not used to working a full day. They had to be taught everything from how to open a bank account to how to find an apartment. They did nothing they were not told to do.

Looking ahead now, two-thirds of West Germans expect to have to make financial sacrifices to pay for German unity, but only one-third say they are willing to do so, according to the poll in Der Spiegel. And another survey found that two-thirds of West Germans expected reunification to increase social tensions.

Bonn officials say they had no choice. East Germany unraveled faster than anyone expected; industrial production there has plummeted by 42 percent in the past year. And East German voters made their preference for quick reunification clear at the ballot box in March.

The East German hunger for Western goods has given the already-strong West German economy an extra boost.

Nearly every major company plans to build plants or sell products in the East. Volkswagen broke ground last week for a $1.9 billion plant in Mosel, East Germany, where Europe's largest automaker plans to produce 250,000 cars a year by 1995.

Still, most of the plans remain just that. Many companies have postponed expanding to the East because East Germany failed to guarantee the finality of land purchases by Westerners or because the desperate shape of the East German infrastructure seemed daunting.

Last winter's benevolence has increasingly been replaced by an undercurrent of resentment against the struggling East Germans.

The clash between East and West can be ugly. Some East Germans accuse West German politicians and business people of being arrogant colonizers. Some West Germans respond by calling their cousins lazy workers incapable of thinking for themselves.

"In fact, we are not arrogant," said Theo Sommer, editor of Die Zeit, West Germany's most influential intellectual weekly. "We just know how things work. Maybe what they resent is that their way doesn't work."

The gap between the two societies has been exacerbated by a relentless West German assault on nearly every aspect of the East German system. After long and bitter debate, East Germany was allowed to keep its more liberal abortion law for an interim period of two years, but other than that, the East Germans lost almost every major dispute with Bonn during reunification talks.

West German politicians and TV commentators routinely ridicule East German leaders. The premier of Bavaria called them "hobby ministers."

The Bonn government put out an instructional comic book for East Germans showing Ludwig Erhard, the architect of West Germany's 1950s economic miracle, teaching a dog the basics of capitalism. The comic was quickly scrapped after criticism that it was insulting to East Germans.

Despite such lapses, many West Germans have faced unification with a sense of duty, turning considerable attention and resources to the mammoth tasks of rebuilding houses, roads and railroads and installing telephone, energy and pollution-control systems.

They are doing the work in part because, as the East German prime minister, Lothar de Maizière, said, "It is their moral obligation." But they are also doing it to save what they have built since Germany surrendered in 1945, its cities and villages reduced to rubble.

West Germans, proud of their legacy of democracy, are worried that the addition of 16 million East Germans may threaten their political stability.

"They're more xenophobic than we are, condescending and even offensive to Poles and Russians," said Mr. Sommer, the editor. "The priority here is not to get back on the nationalist track."

Jim Hollander/Reuters

An Israeli weeping Sunday at a memorial service in Jerusalem commemorating the Yom Kippur War, which started Oct. 6, 1973.

Israel and Moscow Back Consular and Air Links

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Soviet Union and Israel agreed Sunday to set up consular relations, their foreign ministers announced after holding talks.

The two nations already have consular missions in each other's capitals, but Sunday's agreement would put their relations on a formal basis, turning the missions into consulates-general, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze said at a news briefing.

The Soviet Union broke off diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967, at the time of the six-day Arab-Israeli war.

In a further sign of warming relations, Israel welcomed a Soviet agreement to establish a direct air link between the two countries, a decision that a high Israeli official in Jerusalem said had been made possible by the personal authorization of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The Soviet decision to allow direct flights between Moscow and Tel Aviv, announced in Israel on Saturday, was a major concession that could accelerate the wave of Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel, officials said.

The air connection, which has been a key objective of Israeli policy for a year, had been blocked by Moscow because of pressure from Arab states and concerns that Israel was settling Soviet immigrants in the occupied territories.

More than 100,000 Soviet Jews have moved to Israel in the last year, and hundreds of thousands more are expected to arrive in what is emerging as one of the greatest waves of Jewish immigration in Israel's history.

Until now, the absence of direct flights to Tel Aviv has limited the pace of this emigration. Soviet Jews have been forced to travel to Israel through East European capitals.

Direct air connections could mean that Israel would be able to bring thousands more immigrants to the country every day, a prospect welcomed by the government even though it would mean even greater disorder in the country's already frantic efforts to absorb the newcomers.

The present rate of immigration is almost 20,000 people a month and is limited only by the available seats on flights to Israel.

(Reuters, AFP, AP, WP)

DRESS: *Nerds' Revenge at Trendy L.A. Nightclubs*

(Continued from page 1)

Act to fight discrimination based on appearance is sound.

"Even if Mr. Lipton is a nerd, he is protected by Unruh," she said.

The law has been successfully used against apartment complexes that admit only adults and against the women-only policy of a male stripper club, Chippendales.

Mr. Chao, of Mayan, denies that his club discriminates by appearance.

"Fashion today is anti-fashion," he said, dressed in black slacks and shirt and a red linen jacket. "Trendy, expensive Italian suits are no longer important."

The state Alcoholic Beverages Control Department is taking its own action on behalf of the unhip. After its undercover officers were turned away from Vertigo, another Los Angeles club, the department recommended a 30-day suspension of the club's liquor license.

On a recent evening at Vertigo, a platinum blonde woman in a checkered jacket, black bra and a scrap of black chiffon as a skirt gained instant entrance. The brass hardware of the red velvet rope closed with a cruel clank for the middle-aged woman in tasteful black and white silk, only to be yanked open for a striking blonde in black underwear covered only with the film of a white chiffon see-through minidress.

Even some celebrities had trouble. Despite his oversized white suit and gold-tipped snakeskin cowboy boots, a regular on a new television series, who asked that his name not be used, was forced to wait painful minutes before he was given the nod.

Outside, Alex Proctor, a limousine driver who spends many nights in amused observation waiting for his customers, has reduced the club scene anthropology to a single rule: "The people who have the attitude get in. Those who don't, don't. You have to act like you belong."

WORLD BRIEFS

100,000 at Risk in Soviet Plant Blast

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — A recent explosion at a nuclear fuel plant in Kazakhstan could endanger the health of more than 100,000 people, according to new official estimates.

Meantime, the president of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazerbayev, asked the Soviet government to declare a vast area around the plant in Ust Kamenogorsk a disaster area.

After the Sept. 12 explosion and fire at the plant, gas filled the streets of the city for about five hours, dissipating slowly because winds were calm, according to official reports. The Soviet press agency Tass said that officials later determined that there was twice the amount of beryllium "permissible" in the air and in the local water supply. *(WP, AP)*

Albania Hopes for Ties With U.S.

UNITED NATIONS (NYT) — Albania, Europe's last hard-line Communist state, has concluded a series of talks with the United States on establishing diplomatic relations.

"We have crossed our fingers," said Bashkim Pitarka, Albania's chief UN delegate. "We are waiting for the last O.K. from the president of the United States. We are ready to begin tomorrow." The United States has never had diplomatic relations with the Communist government in Tirana, but had relations with the pre-World War II kingdom until it was conquered in June 1939 by Mussolini.

A State Department spokesman said diplomatic relations appeared likely, but it might take several weeks. U.S. offers on ties were rebuffed until this year, when Albania started trying to end its isolation after the collapse of communism throughout Eastern Europe.

Bulgaria Plans Gasoline Rationing

SOFIA (Reuters) — Bulgaria, suffering chronic fuel shortages because of reduced supplies from the Soviet Union and Iraq, will introduce gasoline rationing this month.

Starting Oct. 15, car owners will be allowed a maximum of 40 liters (9 gallons) of gas a month, the government announced.

Long lines and abandoned cars have become a daily sight in Bulgaria as stocks of fuel dwindle. The Soviet Union has cut its exports of crude oil to Bulgaria and Sofia has stopped imports from its other main supplier, Iraq, in line with the United Nations trade embargo.

U.S. Warns of Likely Attacks Abroad

CAIRO (UPI) — The United States on Sunday warned Americans abroad of "growing indications" that they could become the targets of terrorist attacks by pro-Iraqi elements.

A State Department statement broadcast by Voice of America radio advised U.S. citizens to be cautious when they are near American-owned businesses or U.S. military installations.

"The statement said there were growing indications that terrorist attacks are likely to take place in the near future under the sponsorship of Iraq in Europe and the Middle East," the radio reported.

Powerful Storm Belts Central Japan

TOKYO (AP) — A powerful tropical storm swept through western and central Japan on Sunday, leaving four persons dead and 13 injured, the police said.

A police official said that 23 houses were destroyed by winds and landslides and that more than 4,000 others were flooded.

Airline and railroad officials said that more than 200,000 people were affected by the cancellation of flights and train services in Tokyo and throughout the region.

Filipinos Go on Strike at U.S. Bases

SUBIC BAY NAVAL BASE, Philippines (Reuters) — Hundreds of Filipino workers demanding pay increases went on strike at two major U.S. military bases on Sunday, officials said. The action was generally peaceful.

About 700 workers set up picket lines outside the base in Olongapo, 80 kilometers (50 miles) northwest of Manila. Scores more workers picketed the gates of Clark Air Base in Angeles, also 80 kilometers north of the capital.

Vatican Synod Will Study 'Burnout'

ROME (NYT) — With prayers and admonitions from Pope John Paul II, 238 Roman Catholic bishops convened Sunday for a synod to study the "identity crisis" and "burnout" said to be afflicting many of their priests.

The bishops will meet frequently through October at the Vatican to examine the selection and training of priests in a church hampered by serious shortages of clergymen in industrialized and in developing countries.

But church leaders have made clear that some fundamental aspects of the problem are off-limits to debate — notably the Catholic requirement of priestly celibacy and the prohibition against ordaining women and married men. John Paul repeatedly has said that those rules will remain intact during his papacy.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Singapore to End No-Duty Cigarettes

SINGAPORE (AFP) — Singapore is removing cigarette duty-free privileges starting next year. The acting health minister, Yeo Cheow Tong, described the move as part of a government campaign to prevent lung cancer. He said it would affect cigarettes brought in by both Singaporeans and foreigners.

Cigarette advertising in Singapore was banned in 1972, and a ban on smoking in government offices, hospitals, elevators, movie theaters and public vehicles was introduced later. All air-conditioned offices in the public sector and air-conditioned restaurants have since been added to the list.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bahrain, Barbados, Botswana, Burma, China, Cyprus, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Macao, Malaysia, Namibia, San Marino, South Korea, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

TUESDAY: Botswana, China, Egypt, Guinea, India, Lesotho, Malaysia, Morocco, South Korea, Sri Lanka.

WEDNESDAY: Bangladesh, Burma, Honduras, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan.

THURSDAY: Hong Kong, Israel, Lesotho, Macao, South Korea.

FRIDAY: Macao, Portugal.

SATURDAY: Egypt, Syria.

SUNDAY: Singapore, Soviet Union.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
EUROPE					
Amsterdam	19	66	13	55	s
Athens	25	77	15	59	fr
Barcelona	25	77	19	66	c
Belgrade	27	81	9	48	fr
Berlin	18	64	11	52	c
Brussels	19	66	13	55	c
Budapest	19	66	7	45	fr
Copenhagen	14	57	10	50	c
Costa Del Sol	29	84	21	70	fr
Dublin	14	57	12	54	c
Edinburgh	13	55	10	50	c
Faro	28	82	18	64	fr
Florence	29	84	11	52	fr
Frankfurt	21	70	12	54	c
Geneva	17	63	15	59	r
Helsinki	9	48	3	37	sh
Las Palmas	29	84	23	73	fr
Lisbon	24	75	19	66	fr
London	21	70	15	59	fr
Luxembourg	18	64	11	52	c
Madrid	23	73	13	55	fr
Milan	18	64	11	52	c
Moscow	14	57	8	46	c
Munich	25	77	10	50	c
Nice	21	70	17	63	fr
Oslo	15	59	1	34	fr
Paris	22	72	13	55	sh
Prague	23	73	8	46	c
Reykjavik	8	47	1	34	r
Rome	25	77	11	52	fr
Stockholm	11	52	6	43	c
Strasbourg	22	72	11	52	c
Venice	21	70	10	50	c
Vienna	20	68	7	45	fr
Warsaw	14	57	9	48	r
Zurich	17	63	12	54	r
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	33	91	21	70	fr
Istanbul	21	70	11	52	fr
Manama	—	—	—	—	no
Riyadh	40	104	27	68	fr
Tel Aviv	30	86	22	72	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	no
Sydney	21	70	12	54	fr

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ASIA					
Bangkok	34	93	24	75	t
Beijing	31	88	17	63	s
Hong Kong	31	88	26	79	t
Manila	33	91	24	75	t
New Delhi	33	91	24	75	t
Seoul	25	77	17	63	s
Shanghai	31	88	23	73	s
Singapore	32	90	26	79	t
Taipei	33	91	25	77	t
Tokyo	31	88	23	73	s
AFRICA					
Algiers	34	93	17	63	s
Cape Town	17	63	9	48	sh
Casablanca	25	77	15	59	s
Harare	28	82	14	57	s
Lagos	29	84	24	75	t
Nairobi	27	81	14	57	s
Tunis	30	86	16	61	s
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	23	73	14	57	sh
Lima	17	63	15	59	c
Mexico City	24	75	12	54	t
Rio de Janeiro	23	73	21	70	r
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	10	50	2	36	sh
Atlanta	26	79	18	64	s
Boston	23	73	13	55	s
Chicago	14	57	9	48	s
Denver	19	66	7	45	s
Detroit	15	59	6	43	s
Honolulu	30	86	22	72	s
Houston	31	88	17	63	s
Los Angeles	24	75	17	63	s
Miami	30	86	24	75	s
Minneapolis	12	54	7	45	r
Montreal	12	54	5	41	r
Nassau	32	90	24	75	s
New York	24	75	15	59	s
Phoenix	34	93	21	70	s
San Francisco	27	81	12	54	s
Seattle	21	70	9	48	fr
Toronto	15	59	7	45	r
Washington	26	79	17	63	s

ci-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight rough. FRANKFURT: Rainy. Temp. 17 — 11 (63 — 52). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 17 — 11 (63 — 52). MADRID: Sunny. Temp. 27 — 11 (81 — 59). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 19 — 14 (66 — 57). PARIS: Rainy. Temp. 20 — 14 (68 — 57). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 24 — 18 (75 — 64). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Rainy. Temp. 18 — 10 (64 — 50). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 32 — 25 (90 — 77). HONG KONG: Not available. MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 32 — 24 (90 — 75). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temp. 22 — 13 (72 — 57). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 33 — 25 (95 — 77). TOKYO: Showers. Temp. 22 — 22 (72 — 70).

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حكذا من الأصل

AMERICAN TOPICS

California Wearies Of Voter Initiatives

The voter initiative, in which a proposition that gets enough signatures goes on the ballot, is wearing out its welcome in California, The New York Times reports.

No fewer than 17 initiatives will be on the November ballot, the highest number since 1914. Voters face many local propositions as well: in San Francisco, 11 are on the ballot.

The proportion of voters who favor the initiative has dropped from 83 percent in 1979 to 66 percent this year, according to a survey taken in August.

Voters were found to be confused by the wording of many initiatives, angry at distorted claims by initiative supporters and resentful of the special-interest groups that push some initiatives.

Still, the 66 percent approving the initiative is a substantial majority. Those who favor the device say they want to retain it as a safety valve. Defenders say initiatives are often the only way to address major issues when the legislature is beholden to special interests and is hence unable to make progress on crucial matters.

Short Takes

After 83 years under construction, Washington's Episcopalian National Cathedral got its last stone during the weekend. The gray Gothic edifice is formally known as the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. President Theodore Roosevelt was present for the cornerstone laying and President George Bush attended the finale on Saturday. But although the basic structure of the cathedral is finished, Vincent Palumbo, a stonecarver who has worked on the building for the past 30 years, says that at least another 30 years' work remains in carving all the stone details — gargoyles, rosettes, keystones and statuary.

Bulletproof clothing for schoolchildren, now selling briskly in New York, is an idea that can only backfire, Theodore Fiddleman of Arlington, Virginia, says in a letter to The Washington Post. "Since the greatest threat to schoolchildren is not bullets but bulliers," he writes, "the expensive bullet-resistant items will attract muggers to kids like flies to honey." The end result will be to "supply gangs with bullet-resistant equipment and a greater willingness to engage in shootouts with police."

Congressmen in states with shrinking population that will lose congressional districts after the current census are jockeying for position — and nowhere more so than in Montana, whose two districts are expected to merge into a single statewide constituency. The incumbents, who say they intend to fight over the single remaining seat, are Pat Williams, a Democrat who advocates government spending for social programs, and Ron Marlenee, a Republican who distrusts government and calls environmentalists "prairie fairies."

A California court has barred Thomas Donaldson, 46, a computer consultant with an inoperable brain tumor, from having his head frozen while he is still alive. He says he hopes science will someday discover a way to remove the tumor and attach the head to a healthy body. He argues that if he waits until he dies a natural death, the tumor will have destroyed his brain to such an extent that "there would be no point in being revived." Mr. Donaldson can "put a bullet into his own heart," said California's assistant attorney general, Kristofer Jorstad. But he can't ask anyone else to suspend his life functions — "That's murder."

Arthur Higbee

Bush, at UN, Presses for Action to Save World's Children

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — President George Bush told a gathering of world leaders Sunday that children suffering from disease and poverty could be saved if adults lived up to their responsibilities.

More than 70 monarchs, presidents and prime ministers forged a multibillion dollar strategy at the UN summit meeting to help children, described by participants as the world's most precious resource.

During the two-day World Summit for Children, which began Saturday, the United Nations estimates 2,800 children worldwide will die of whooping cough, 8,000 more from measles, 4,000 from tetanus, 5,500 from malaria, 22,000 from diarrhea and 12,000 from pneumonia — all preventable.

Mr. Bush told world leaders that the United States would complete a plan this month aiming to reduce U.S. infant mortality and low birth weight, increase immunization and improve the health of mothers and children.

"We are gathered to speak for the children of the Earth," he said. "Let us affirm in this historic summit that these children can be saved when we live up to our responsibilities as a world community of adults, of parents."

Mr. Bush was one of the few world leaders who referred to the Gulf crisis at the meeting, saying: "In recent days the world community has acted decisively in defense of the principle that small states shall not become souvenirs of conquest."

The summit meeting, he said, is aimed at helping the children who will one day lead a world that respects such principles.

It was not known whether the final draft declaration — the action plan for the summit meeting — would be signed by a U.S. official. The declaration commits nations to work toward ending scourges of childhood like disease, hunger, poverty, illiteracy — all goals endorsed by the U.S. government.

The declaration also commits nations to work toward signing the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar of the UN told the assembly, "There is no way we can reconcile humanity's remarkable progress with the continuance of the misery that counts children among its victims."

Summit meeting organizers said the World Bank president, Barber B. Conable Jr., had pledged an additional $500 million per year for health and education for children. More than 1 million children could be saved each year by the additional funds, they said.

The summit meeting is aimed at mobilizing governments to save up to 100 million children from death by disease and malnutrition in the 1990s.

The declaration resolves to:

- Reduce child mortality below age 5 by one-third or to a level of 70 per 1,000 births, whichever is the greater reduction;
- Cut mortality rates of mothers in childbirth by half;
- Reduce malnutrition among children under 5 by half;
- Assure universal access to safe drinking water and septic systems;
- Provide universal access to basic education, and have at least 80 percent of primary school children finish school;
- Protect children in dangerous circumstances, especially in armed conflict.

To Break a Cycle, Milwaukee Creates Schools for Black Males

By Dirk Johnson
New York Times Service

MILWAUKEE — With more young black men destined to enter jail than college, this city has opted for a radical experiment in education and socialization: public schools designed specifically for black males.

The school board has voted to create two African-American Immersion Schools in a pilot program that seeks to emphasize black culture, build self-esteem and promote responsible male behavior.

"African-American males are doing dismally in our schools," said Joyce Mallory, a black school board member who supports the plan. "We need to do something drastically different. And we need to do it quickly."

The Milwaukee plan, which was pushed by a group of black educators and parents, represents the most drastic educational approach aimed at saving the next generation of young black men from the social maelstrom now swallowing much of the current generation.

Reactions to the plan from educators have ranged from delight to skepticism to scorn. While some Milwaukeeans express reservations, even outrage, about aiming an educational program at people of one race, most appear willing to accept almost any program that might improve the desperate situation of black boys.

Educators are familiar with the consequences of the dire circumstances: Nearly one in four black American men in their 20s is in jail, on probation or parole, while one in five in that age group is in college. Among black males 18 to 34 years old, homicide is the leading cause of death.

Fewer than 20 percent of black male students in Milwaukee schools maintain a C average or better. Black boys accounted for 50 percent of all school suspensions in Milwaukee last year, although they represent less than 28 percent of the enrollment. Minority pupils make up more than 70 percent of the district's enrollment.

Educators say black boys have much more trouble in school than black girls because of the common absence of the father at home and because of the lure of gangs.

In seeking a remedy, a handful of schools around the country have provided classes tailored for black boys. Other schools have stressed integrating the experiences and contributions of blacks into the curriculum in what they call an "Afro-centric" approach.

Milwaukee's African-American Immersion Schools will open next fall in a middle school and elementary school. These schools will be chosen from among the city's predominantly black schools. Students and teachers now in those schools will have the option of transferring to one of the city's conventional schools.

The Milwaukee plan reflects the growing debate among educators over the style and substance appropriate for today's urban classroom, where most students are poor minority members.

Dr. Jawanza Kunjufu, one of the nation's leading black educational consultants, said: "African-American students and European-American students have very different learning styles. Many teachers don't understand this, so they assume certain children aren't capable or willing."

But Charles V. Willie, a black Harvard professor of education and urban studies, warned that segregated education could send the wrong message to black students.

"I see nothing in this approach that will help them overcome the oppression they are experiencing from society at large," he said.

The plan drew sharp criticism from some Milwaukee school board members as well.

"It's educationally unsound, it's morally wrong," said Doris Stacy, a white school board member. "To isolate students by race in America in 1990 is morally wrong."

BUDGET: *Bush and Congress Agree on Taxes*

(Continued from page 1)

who struck the budget deal to sell the package to rank-and-file House and Senate members, some of whom are certain to object to raising taxes a month before congressional elections.

"Now comes the hard part," said the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine.

Mr. Foley said, "It is not going to be easy or simple to obtain the votes."

The House and Senate remained in session and prepared for a rare Sunday vote in order to avoid automatic spending cuts eventually totaling $105 billion that would have gone into effect Monday — the beginning of the 1991 budget year — under the 1985 Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction law.

The vote would involve a temporary funding measure to keep the government operating while a final budget package is enacted. Mr. Bush said the negotiators pledged to seek final enactment by Oct. 19.

Without congressional approval of a new budget or stopgap spending bill, the automatic cuts would interrupt a broad array of government services and could lead to the layoff of more than 1 million "nonessential" federal workers. No money can be disbursed from the treasury without specific appropriations by Congress.

Under the tentative tax package, the federal gasoline tax would rise to 19 cents a gallon, in two 5-cent stages. Gasoline is selling at about $1.30 to $1.40 a gallon in the United States, far below the average in Europe.

The tax on luxury items would reportedly place a 10 percent surtax on electronic equipment with a price tag over $1,000.

Monthly insurance premiums under Medicare would be raised to $34 and the deductible would double from $75 to $150 a year. The deductible would grow in future years to match inflation.

The federal tax on cigarettes would rise by 8 cents a pack from its current level of 16 cents.

HARVEST: *Moscow Is Fuming*

(Continued from Page 1)

ic chaos is in their interests. The worse things get, the more ordinary people will blame the system.

The most elaborate version of this theory was contained in a Tass commentary, titled "Who Needs Rotting Potatoes?," that was subsequently reprinted in official newspapers. The commentary accused radical members of the Russian parliament and the Moscow city council of plotting a "counterrevolutionary coup" to demand the dissolution of the Congress of People's Deputies and overthrow President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

- Conspiracy Theory No. 2, favored by opposition politicians and the "progressive" press: The Communist system is breathing its last gasps, but the party bureaucracy is unwilling to give up power. The bureaucrats are deliberately undermining the work of the new city councils, hoping that public dissatisfaction will create suitable conditions for an authoritarian backlash or military coup.

Prominent politicians who have signed onto this scenario include the new mayors of Moscow and Leningrad. At a press conference, Mayor Gavriil K. Popov of Moscow said that he did not think that the conservatives could justify a coup under the present circumstances. But a crackdown might be possible, he said, if the hard-liners managed to "provoke serious disturbances, if people are left hungry and without heat."

Despite a good deal of mudslinging in the media, neither side has yet been able to come up with convincing evidence that its opponents are planning a coup. But the charges and countercharges reflect the tense political atmosphere here as the Soviet Union searches for a way out of its deepening economic crisis.

The tragicomic tale of the great potato shortage is a case study in the difficulties of creating a free-market system on the ruins of central planning. Faced with a similar crisis in the past, the authorities would simply have ordered everybody out into the fields and told them to start picking potatoes. But the fear of officialdom has vanished and the incentives of a free market have not yet appeared.

"We have destroyed communism, but we haven't yet built capitalism," a commentary in the weekly Moscow News complained.

When it first became clear that the harvest was in danger, Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov resorted to the time-honored technique of declaring a "state of emergency." In a television address, he called for "total mobilization" of the population to deal with the crisis and ordered the army to start picking potatoes. Mr. Ryzhkov is widely viewed here as the most influential advocate of maintaining strict controls over the economy during the attempted transition to a free-market system.

The government plan was countered by Mr. Popov, an ardent free marketeer, who promised to allow Muscovites to keep most of the potatoes they dug in return for a token payment. Otherwise, he reasoned, the potatoes would rot in the fields anyway. Thousands responded to the call.

Mr. Gorbachev has adopted a centrist position in the argument over how to harvest potatoes — and, by extension, how to revitalize the Soviet economy.

High Court Returns Today To Face Major Social Issues

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court begins its 1990 term Monday short one justice but braced to confront such difficult social issues as sex discrimination, family planning and the death penalty.

The court will examine whether a company's "fetal protection" policy, which excludes fertile female workers from jobs that could expose their fetuses to hazardous materials, violates the federal law prohibiting job discrimination on the basis of sex.

It will review Reagan administration regulations that prohibit federally funded family planning clinics from providing patients any information about abortion, although it is not yet scheduled to consider the constitutionality of any of the abortion laws passed since its 1989 ruling giving more authority to states to regulate abortion.

In the family planning case David H. Souter, whose nomination as the replacement for Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., who retired, is awaiting Senate approval, could signal whether he believes that the Constitution protects abortion rights.

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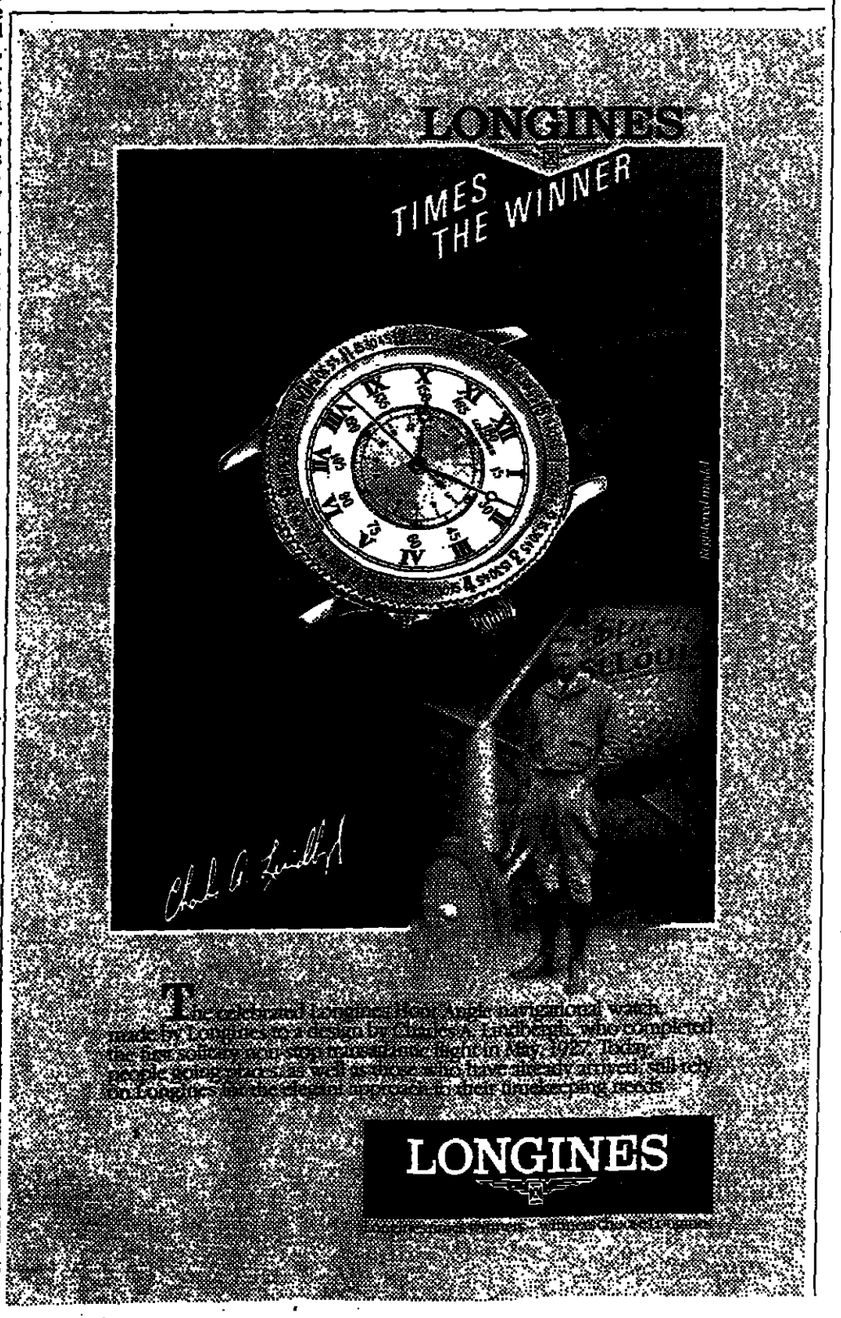

The celebrated Longines Flagship navigational watch, made for Longines to a design by Charles A. Lindbergh, who completed the first solitary non-stop transatlantic flight in May, 1927. Today, people going places as well as those who have already arrived, still rely on Longines for the elegant precision of their timekeeping needs.

China Applauds Its Ties to West

United Press International

BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng praised the "relaxation" of China's relations with the West in a speech Sunday on the eve of National Day. Its moderate tone contrasted sharply with last year's harsh and defensive state address.

Mr. Li spoke at a banquet in the Great Hall of the People held to celebrate 41 years of Chinese Communist rule. Citing China's newly established ties with Saudi Arabia and Indonesia, he said Beijing had strengthened regional and Third World relations and repaired damaged relations with the West.

Mr. Li's remarks contrasted with his warning of a year ago that Western nations, not China, would suffer because of the economic sanctions they imposed to punish China for its June 4, 1989, crackdown on democracy protesters.

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Challenge for Singh: Cooling Sectarian Tempers

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — On the eve of a special session of Parliament likely to be the most turbulent that Vishwanath Pratap Singh has confronted in his 10 months as prime minister, many issues point to one fundamental question: What kind of democracy does Hindu India want?

In the next few weeks, Mr. Singh will have to act on caste quotas in jobs; the threatened construction of a Hindu temple on the ruins of a mosque in the holy town of Ayodhya; the political future of Punjab, the center of the Sikh religion; and the worsening situation in Jammu and Kashmir, India's only Muslim-majority state.

A prime factor in all these issues will be the attitude of the pro-Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party, a disciplined and rapidly growing organization that helps keep Mr. Singh in power by supporting him in Parliament while not actually joining his National Front coalition.

Many Bharatiya Janata members are drawn from militant Hindu organizations preaching an end to a secular state where Hinduism is the religion of the majority but religious minorities have special rights.

On Sunday, Mr. Singh got a boost from his Front partners, who adopted a resolution of confidence in the prime minister at a five-hour meeting.

The unanimity was marred by the resignation from Parliament of Devi Lal, whom Mr. Singh dismissed in August deputy prime minister. Mr. Lal and a few other members of the party walked out of Sunday's meeting. But the crisis in the governing coalition that the former prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and his Congress Party had been confidently predicting did not materialize.

Mr. Singh's political problems are on two levels. He must contain street demonstrations over his job-quota plan for disadvantaged Indians — protests that some see as being backed by the Congress Party — and he must channel the larger intellectual question of India's future political shape into fruitful discussion and action before sectarian tempers rise.

In a long interview with The Sunday Times of India, Mr. Singh dwelt on this challenge, as he explained his reluctance to bargain over the fundamentals of Indian society.

"To my mind, the question is not what anyone can give to the other, but what we can all give to the country," he said. "Consider this: If polarization starts taking place on religious lines, won't we give a first-class argument to the secessionists in Punjab and Kashmir? Will we not also ignite the fires of secessionism in the Northeast, where Christians are in sizeable number?

"Secularism is the rock foundation of our unity and integrity," he said. "There is no other."

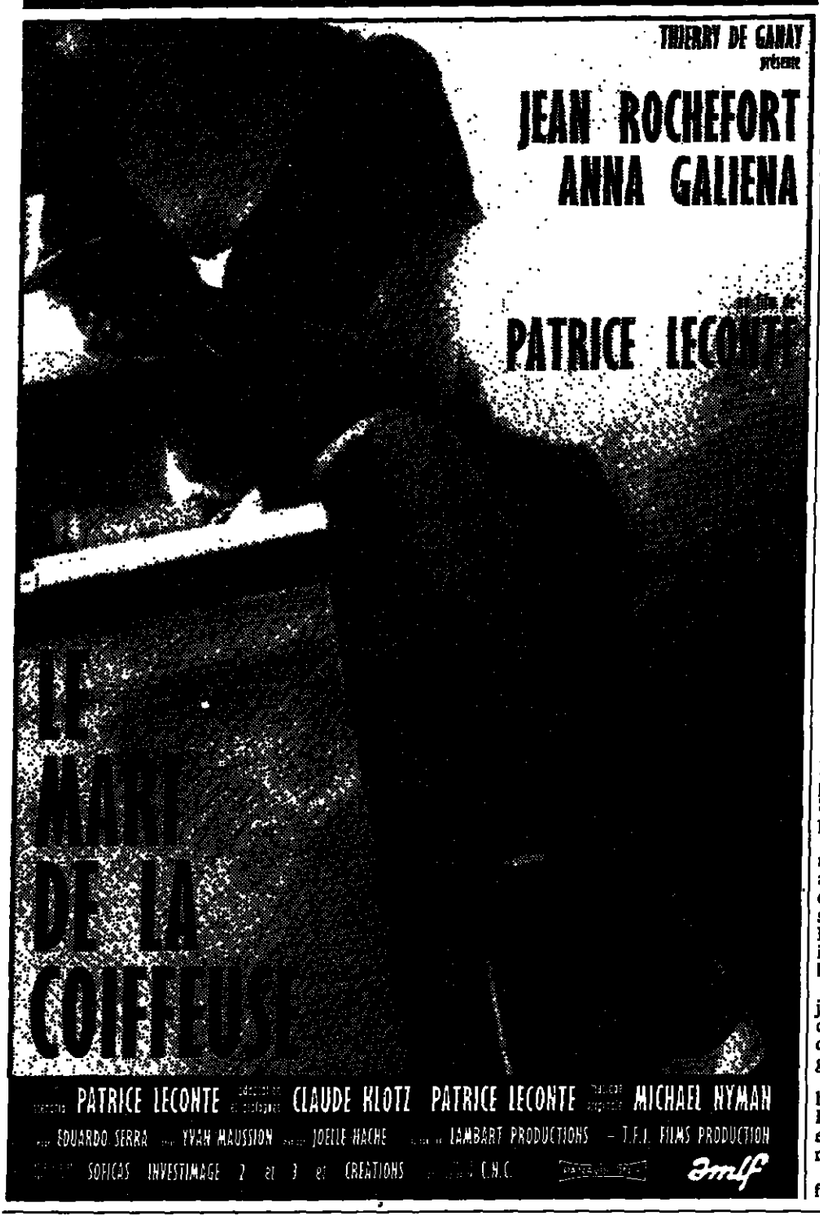
The special session of Parliament beginning Monday was called to enact a constitutional amendment to extend direct federal rule over Punjab, a course of action Mr. Singh tried hard to avoid.

Punjab, one of India's most prosperous states, has been deprived of its elected government since 1987. Mr. Singh wanted to hold elections before Nov. 10, fulfilling a pledge to the restive Sikhs that he would "heal the wounds" of the state where more than 2,000 people have died in violence this year. He could not get an agreement within his party.

Most analysts here expect the Congress Party to attempt to deflect the Punjab debate in Parliament this week by raising the caste quotas in federal jobs. While not condemning the idea of affirmative action, many in the party are advocating economic rather than caste criteria for special programs.

But according to Mr. Gandhi, who met recently with foreign reporters at an "off the record tea," the issue that will bring down Mr. Singh is Ram Janmabhoomi, the temple that Hindus want to erect over what they say is the birthplace of the deity Rama in Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh.

The issue has been simmering for more than a year, while a high court in the state ponders judgment. Hindu militants now say they plan to march to Ayodhya in the next few weeks to begin constructing a temple on the site of the Babri Masjid — the mosque of the 16th-century Muslim Emperor Babur.



Pascal Rossignol/Agence France-Presse

Mr. Baker, left, with Mr. Thach at their weekend meeting in New York.

U.S. and Vietnam Hold Talks

Former Foes Appear to Move Toward Diplomatic Links

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In their highest-level discussions in more than a decade, the United States and Vietnam have taken what appears to be a major step toward resumption of diplomatic relations.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, talked for 30 minutes at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in what a senior State Department official said was "an exceptional meeting."

The official said the meeting Saturday was "a step in the direction" of normalization of relations, but technically "did not constitute the commencement of normalization discussions."

The United States has not had normal diplomatic relations with Vietnam since North Vietnam's defeat of the U.S.-supported South Vietnamese government in 1975.

In the late 1970s, President Jimmy Carter sent Leonard Woodcock, the head of the United Auto Workers Union, to Hanoi to discuss the normalization of relations, but the effort ended when Vietnam invaded Cambodia at the end of 1978. Since then talks between Washington and Hanoi have been conducted by middle-level officials.

The administration wants the Vietnamese to cooperate more fully on solving the issue of the more than 2,300 servicemen who were listed as missing in the war in Indochina or who failed to return from prisoner-of-war camps.

About 70 percent are missing in Vietnam, with the remainder missing in Laos and Cambodia.

That and the Cambodian issue are the two major stumbling blocks to the normalization of relations. The Bush administration has tied renewed relations to verification of a complete removal of Vietnamese military forces from Cambodia.

Bhutto Appears in Court

Reuters

KARACHI, Pakistan — Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto appeared in court for the first time Sunday to deny charges of abusing political power while in office.

"I am innocent, I have done nothing wrong," she said as she arrived at the High Court with hundreds of chanting supporters, who showered her with rose petals. Miss Bhutto, 37, made no statement during the hearing, which lasted an hour and 40 minutes.

Her lawyer, Yahya Bakhtiar, rejected charges that she influenced a cotton deal and the award of a consultation contract that cost the government millions of dollars.

Miss Bhutto faces four charges brought by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan after he fired her government in August for corruption, nepotism and abuse of power.

If convicted, she could be barred from the Oct. 24 elections — she is a candidate for the National Assembly — and disqualified from taking part in political activity for seven years.

Miss Bhutto and her Pakistan People's Party have called the entire legal process arbitrary and biased, and Mr. Bakhtiar said it would be separately challenged in the courts.

Moscow and Seoul to Exchange Envoys

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Soviet Union and South Korea, ending decades of hostility, agreed Sunday to establish diplomatic relations.

The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and the South Korean foreign minister, Choi Ho Joong, met at UN headquarters to sign documents on setting up embassies in Moscow and Seoul on Jan. 1.

"I'm very much pleased to have this agreement," the South Korean said.

When asked if the pact was a turning point, Mr. Shevardnadze replied, "Absolutely."

The agreement between nations that were once on opposite sides of a brutal war came two days after Japan and North Korea said they wanted to establish diplomatic ties as soon as possible.

Mr. Shevardnadze said after signing the documents, "We have decided to set up the ties as of today." He said other bilateral matters will be discussed at a later date, including a meeting between the South Korean and Soviet leaders.

The two countries said in a joint declaration that their relations would be based on the "principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs of each other, full equality and mutual benefit in accordance with the UN Charter."

The basis for the agreement was laid in June when Presidents Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Roh Tae Woo met in San Francisco.

The Korea issue has pitted the Soviet Union against the United States for decades. South Korea, a staunch U.S. ally, and North Korea, a Soviet satellite led by President Kim Il Sung, went to war between 1950 and 1953 and have been enemies ever since.

The United States has more than 43,000 troops on the peninsula and is Seoul's leading trade partner and political ally.

Over the border in Communist Pyongyang, the hard-line President Kim Il Sung has been a staunch Soviet ally.

Mr. Shevardnadze said the new relationship with Seoul would not alter Soviet ties with North Korea, which he said would "continue to develop on the basis of good neighborliness and friendship.

"In that regard, nothing is changing," Mr. Shevardnadze said.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

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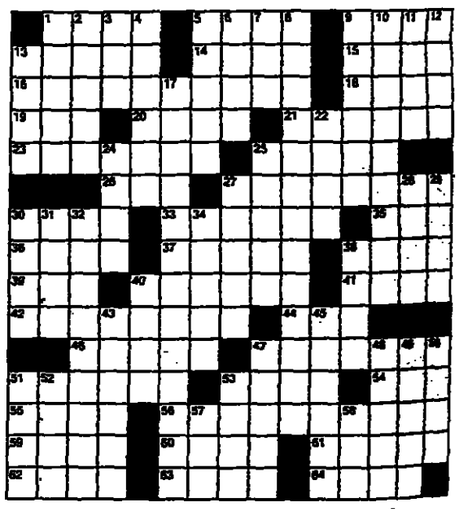

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A Choice for Russians

It is a salutary measure of Soviet openness that Alexander Solzhenitsyn can finally speak directly to a Soviet audience during its great national debate. Remarkably, his first full statement on the Gorbachev era appears as a special supplement in a journal for young Communists. Nowhere in his 16,000-word essay does Mr. Solzhenitsyn mention Mikhail Gorbachev's name. Nor does the great exile praise the reforms that enabled him to join in the debate. It is a fair conclusion that the Soviet Union has changed more than its most formidable critic.

By comparison, the late Andrei Sakharov, physicist and freedom fighter, saw the changes and struggled to turn them to democratic advantage.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn is impatient with parliaments and elections, and urges instead a paternal autocracy rooted in Orthodox religion and Russian nationalism. He would dismember the Soviet state and assemble a new state — a greater Russia, including the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Russified parts of Kazakhstan. It is a vision unlikely to appeal to non-Russians, notably Ukrainians. And in belittling democracy, he seems to ignore the dangers of unchecked, rapacious power so memorably exposed in his books.

Creditably, Mr. Gorbachev, the Soviet president, has praised this great dissenter and described his essay as important even as he rejected its thesis. No longer reviled and ostracized, Mr. Solzhenitsyn can be more fairly viewed by Russians for what he is: a prophet whose angry eloquence exceeds his political sense.

Aptly, the Solzhenitsyn essay appears just after the publication of the posthumous memoirs of Mr. Sakharov, a fellow crusader for human and political rights. Referring to Mr. Solzhenitsyn, the physicist expresses his profound respect for the author's historic achievement in exposing crimes of state, his passionate refusal to compromise with evil, the sharpness and precision of his mind. But he deplores the writer's peremptory judgments, his anti-Western bias and lack of tolerance.

Admitting bitter truth in some of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's complaints about the West, the scientist then had this to say: "The West's lack of unity is the price it pays for pluralism, freedom and respect for the individual that constitute the sources of strength and flexibility for any society. It makes no sense to sacrifice them for a mechanical, barracks unity ... Solzhenitsyn's mistrust of the West, of progress in general, of science and democracy, inclines him to romanticize the patriarchal way of life."

Mr. Sakharov's lament was prompted by a 1973 manifesto by Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who had just been exiled. In the debate between Westernizers and Slavophiles, the scientist continued to grow and learn, while the author forever plows the same field. All Soviet peoples will gain when they can judge these giants by their words, and in daylight.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Blindly Into Capitalism

Privatization. It's a simple enough idea. Let citizens, rather than the state, own the factories and farms. That way they will have a stake in working hard. And that way the Soviets can finally break the chains of centralized control and race toward capitalism.

Privatization only sounds simple. It is devilishly difficult. No one knows how to privatize a centralized economy, because it has never been done.

One way or another, Mikhail Gorbachev is about to launch nearly 300 million Soviet citizens into uncharted waters toward an uncertain destination. No wonder he is vacillating. It's scary.

The Soviet president is juggling two contradictory plans. The Ryzhkov plan, backed by his prime minister, would keep the Moscow ministries firmly in charge during a period of gradual reform. The plan offers hope that the transition need not bring trauma. Yet it will not work, because it leaves power in the hands of the very bureaucrats who have sabotaged every other reform that Mr. Gorbachev has proposed in the name of perestroika.

The Shatalin plan, named for the chairman of the committee that drafted it, is more radical. It would convert state property into private property, close the government deficit, control the money supply and then decontrol prices. The problem with the Shatalin plan is that it is no plan at all. It provides few details and no road map. It is popular because it sounds a trumpet call for private property and markets. That is important, even necessary. But it is only a declaration of intention. Its architects do not know its consequences.

If the Shatalin plan were adopted, property would be privatized even before prices were decontrolled. But how? One possibility would be to sell companies to the highest bidder. Soviet citizens are sitting on hundreds of billions of rubles that they cannot use because there are no goods in stores. The Shatalin plan would soak up these excess rubles by turning ordinary citizens into capitalists.

Sounds shrewd. But how can the state sell property when there are no market prices to guide choices? What is a reasonable price for land, equipment or inventories of clothes? This method of privatization would be a nightmare and an open invitation for exploitation by the only people in a position to control the process: the bureaucrats.

In Britain, a country that has had a few years to work out the kinks of capitalism, Margaret Thatcher needed more than a decade to sell off a few dozen state enterprises. The Shatalin plan proposes that Soviet officials sell off a hundred times as many in a couple of years. Preposterous.

Further, there is a grave risk. People who find out later that they paid more for a property than it was worth — and there would be many — would be bitter indeed. That could be fatal in a country whose government rules without a popular mandate.

There is a second way to privatize: Give away the properties, thereby avoiding the need to establish fair prices. Every citizen starts off the same. No one can claim foul.

But this, too, has an ominous flaw. If everyone owns the factories, no one has a big enough stake to control them. This is private ownership without private accountability. In effect, the managers would be free to do as they pleased.

In Poland, managers were said to be writing sweetheart deals with foreign investors: The foreigners got the company for cheap, and the managers got rich. The Poles are looking for ingenious remedies. One proposal would turn over businesses to a few large mutual funds owned by ordinary citizens. Ownership would be widespread, yet managers would be controlled by savvy investment counselors hired by the funds. The danger here is that the funds might become too large — and strike collusive deals with each other.

No wonder Mr. Gorbachev wobbles. It is one thing to pronounce support for radical reform, but quite another to pull it off.

Asked about Mr. Gorbachev's promise to combine the Ryzhkov and Shatalin plans, Boris Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, said it would be like "trying to mate a hedgehog and a snake." A Moscow wit said: "And you know what you get when that happens. Ten miles of barbed wire."

The stakes are immense. And Mr. Gorbachev is flying blind.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Poverty in America

The sad news is that there were no surprises in the American poverty and income statistics just published for last year. Seven years deep in a period of economic expansion that is the pride of Republican policy, the poverty rate was essentially unchanged from the year before at 12.8 percent, or one American in eight.

That is as good as it is likely to get in this business cycle; for the poor, the economy had already run out of gas. If recession occurs, as many expect, the rate will now turn up again. Nor does the figure for the whole society fairly capture the circumstances of the parts. The poverty rate for children remained about 20 percent, for blacks about 30 percent, for black children more than 40 percent. Income inequality was also up. The income share of the richest fifth of the population was the highest ever recorded, while for the middle three-fifths it was the lowest and for the poorest fifth the lowest since 1954.

The usual instant debate occurred as to how much to make of the figures, what they do and don't include. They don't include the value of noncash benefit programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps and most housing subsidies. Conservatives rightly observe that if they did, the poverty rate would be lower. They don't include the value of capital gains, either, and liberals retort that if they did, the seeming income share of the rich would rise.

The basic pattern remains. The blessings of recent years have been unevenly distributed; large and vulnerable chunks of the society are being left behind. Government is hardly the only cause or cure for this, but the government can lean against inequality in collecting taxes and paying benefits. It does less such leaning now — lifts a smaller percentage of people who would otherwise be poor out of poverty — than it did 10 years ago. That is what part of the current budget fight is about. The figures are disturbing enough as is. Whatever the role of government should be, it surely ought not to be to make them worse.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Duel the World Has to Win

Saddam Hussein's adamant refusal to accept the reality of his situation, as well as his escalating actions and threats, are rapidly closing the options for peace in the Gulf. It is clear that the conflict is one which the world cannot afford not to win. More is at stake than Kuwait's fate or even the economic destiny of an oil-dependent world. President Saddam's action represents a direct, fundamental and long-term challenge to the post-Cold War international order born after so many years of expensive hostility between East and West.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

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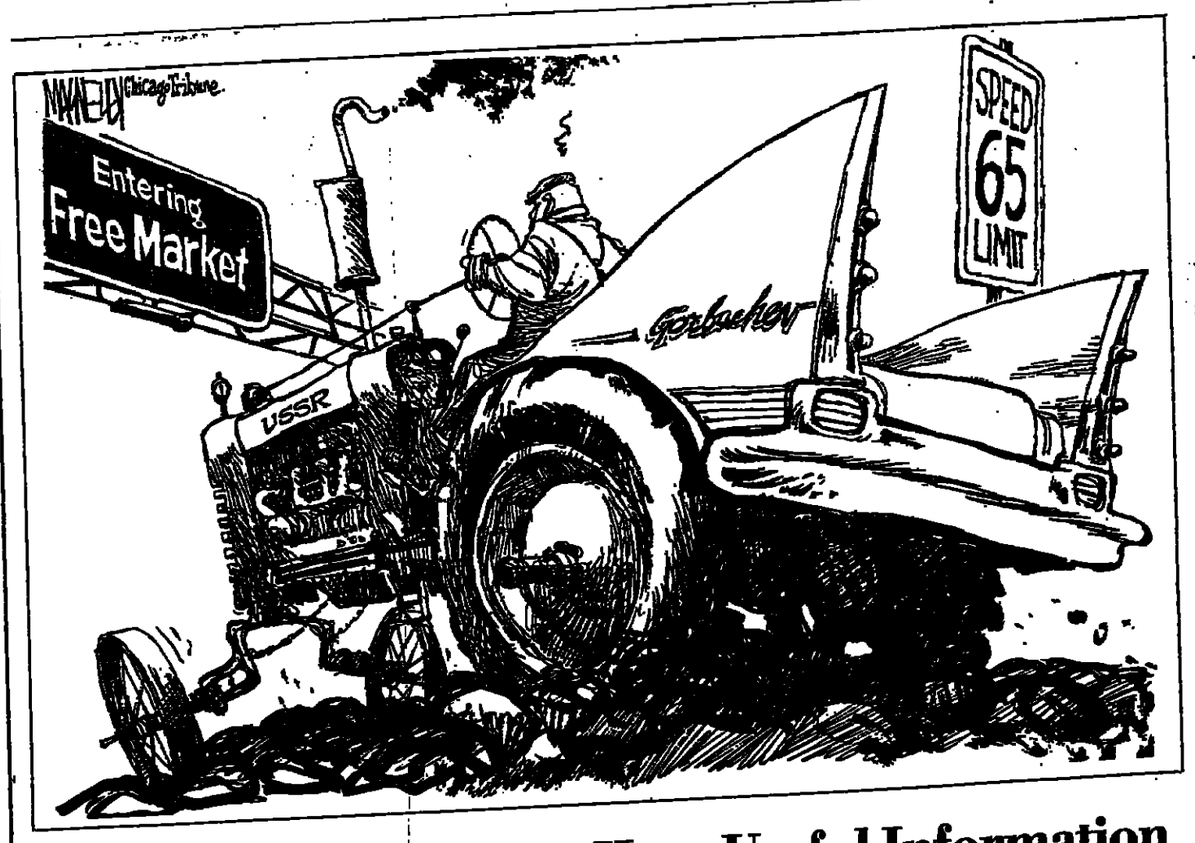

Gulf: Maybe the Soviets Have Useful Information

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Assorted hints have come from Moscow that the Soviets are willing to supply intelligence about Iraq. This could be of critical importance. Long and intimate involvement with the Iraqi military and police establishments, from the top well on down, gave Moscow information unavailable anywhere else.

It is a reflection of the astonishing, still quite incomplete shift in Soviet-U.S. relations that Washington has reacted coolly.

There are some valid reasons for caution. For one thing, there has been an energetic KGB campaign for nearly a year now to prettify a deservedly ugly image at home and abroad. "They want to convince us that not even the KGB is still our enemy, but they are still very busy in the U.S.," a retired CIA official said. So it is not clear whether the open hints are just part of a public relations campaign, or are meant more seriously than such on-the-record statements might suggest.

Last week Vladimir Kryuchkov, the KGB's chairman, received an Associated Press delegation and said, referring to the CIA, "I am convinced that we could really tell each other something valuable." Now General Mikhail Moiseyev, chief of the Soviet General Staff, tells American newsmen that he is giving details about Soviet-made weapons used by the Iraqis to the U.S. Embassy, but he admits that the CIA already knows most of it. Neither man indicated if there were any terms for the proffered help, but they complained that Washington had not signaled much interest.

Washington's view is that there is still a long way to go before it is ready to exchange secrets, as it does with allies. But it is ready to receive what is provided, although with some skepticism, through normal diplomatic contacts, preferably through the embassy in Moscow rather than in leaky Washington.

A distinction needs to be made between military hardware and political operational intelligence. The former is not hard to get from observation and regional sources, and its use is only in case of war. But political intelligence could be decisive in preventing war, which requires real change in Baghdad.

Talk about "negotiating" with Saddam Hussein is an illusion. His threats to fight "to the last drop" of his people's blood and his warning that "this will be the mother of wars," that he will destroy the whole region, show how much he cares about the fate of his country. If he spoke French, his motto would be the Louis XV era's "After us the deluge."

Nor should the United States wish to devastate Iraq. Iraq's benighted people are victims, not the perpetrators, of the crisis.

Apart from humane common sense, it would be geopolitical stupidity, similar to the mistake of indulging Saddam Hussein after the Iran-Iraq war. The objective in the first place, to prevent any ambitious tyrant from controlling more than half the world's oil, remains valid, and there would be no improvement if Iran or Syria succeeded because Saddam were made to fall.

Outsiders cannot heal what ails the Arab states, but they can make sure that they don't unwittingly create new monsters with lopsided support.

The consequences of war are incalculable, and every effort should be made to avoid it. One way is to back off, a victory that Saddam Hussein would be sure to exploit. But a long, surprising article in the London newspaper The Independent, linked to the anniversary of World War II's Battle of Britain, showed recently where that reasoning leads.

Terry Coleman, the writer, went through the archives of British diplomacy from 1940 and condemns Winston Churchill for refusing to probe Hitler's secret peace offers. He cites a message through the British Embassy in Stockholm saying: "The Führer feels responsible for the future of the white race" and would be willing to settle for "two economic units — continental Europe, which is Germany's, and the British Empire and America."

That would have brought a hellish peace — for a short time. The other way to avoid war is to get rid of Saddam. It is what the embargo is really about, and he knows it. Talk of finding him an "escape hatch" or "saving face" because his current demands are limited is the kind of talk that Mr. Coleman cravenly thinks Winston Churchill should have entertained in 1940. This time the world has organized against aggression from the start, and its determination should inspire Iraqis to save themselves. That is where the Soviets come in.

Saddam has foiled many coup attempts, with brutal aftermaths, but the incentive to try again is much greater now and growing. Moscow knows a lot about who is who in the entourage, what might be possible. It has its own good reasons for wanting the crisis to end without a fight.

Washington should encourage the Soviets to pass along useful information, test what they are willing to provide, and assure that confidence will be respected. There is too much to lose without giving it a try. Saddam didn't give Washington time to get used to the idea of such cooperation, but it is vital.

The New York Times.

Gulf: Bush Should Follow Eisenhower's Example

By William Bragg Ewald Jr.

GREENWICH, Connecticut — In August Iraqi soldiers seized our 24-year-old son in Kuwait, where he had gone before the invasion after repeated reassurances from the State Department that nothing untoward was going to happen. The soldiers took him to to a military installation as part of Iraq's "human shield." Finally came word of his release in response to a desperate appeal from his mother to President Saddam Hussein.

Throughout this nightmare, we prayed that he and the other hostages would survive the ordeal. But we also prayed for our country — that if blood were to be shed, it would be for a foreign policy of which all Americans could be proud.

Americans stand today at a crossroads. One way leads to another Vietnam, the policy of American macho unilateralism. The other way is the way of President Dwight Eisenhower, which President George Bush largely has followed so far.

As a member of President Eisenhower's White House staff, as assistant to him on his presidential memoirs and as author of three books on his administration, I believe I know what he would do in the Gulf.

He would not go it alone. At Dien Bien Phu in 1954 he saw many reasons to go into Vietnam — but only in company with allies in a large international alliance. He could not put such an alliance together, so he stayed out, thus avoiding U.S. humiliation.

He would work through the United Nations. In a single day in 1958 Ike sent some 15,000 soldiers and marines into Lebanon, the biggest peacetime deployment of troops in U.S. history up to that time — a force comparable to what Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson dribbled into Vietnam over three long years. But Ike did something else. He instantly went to the United Nations, cited the right of nations under the UN charter to engage in collective self-defense, urged the United Nations itself to replace American troops in protection of Lebanon, and pledged that when the United Nations did so, America would get out. And it did get out, a few weeks later.

He would never mention Saddam Hussein. Ike had a hot temper; he did a lot of boxing as a young man, and he had a swift impulse to lash out at an adversary. But as president he never attacked his enemies by name — not even Stalin. To him no great contest should become a personal contest.

Lyndon Johnson bragged about one day emasculating Ho Chi Minh. Ronald Reagan branded Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega a tinhorn dictator, and President Bush took pokes at Manuel Noriega. Ike never would have. To turn international differences into a name-calling brawl only makes their resolution harder.

"Some day," Ike said of Stalin, "I might have to negotiate with him." As his perceptive press secretary, Jim Hagerty, observed, Ike "always left an escape route, both for himself and for the other guy."

He would respect cultural differences. Ike shunned the idea of white foot soldiers fighting Vietnamese in the jungles of Asia. He would, I feel sure, shun the prolonged presence of huge numbers of Americans in the Middle East. Whatever the United States does there should have overwhelming Arab approval and participation. As Ike recognized when he turned back the 1956 British, French and Israeli invasion of Suez, the age of imperialism has ended.

He would respect the rights of the powerless. At times during his presidency he encountered difficult demands from smaller, weaker countries. These he considered "the tyranny of the weak." But, he told aides, "we must put up with it" — an idea he reiterated later with great eloquence in his military-industrial-complex farewell address, calling for "a proud confederation ... of equals."

He would watch the polls. Anthony Eden invaded Egypt in 1956 with the House of Commons split down the middle. "I'd never commit American forces with such weak public backing," Ike said of his old friend.

Worried that American and allied enthusiasm for Middle East action may melt away in a few weeks or months, the Bush administration may feel a pressure to act now. First, however, Americans should ask whether we might end up as a house divided, fighting the wrong war in the wrong place against the wrong enemy.

Ike would take the long view. After the Lebanon landing in 1958 he went to the UN General Assembly for a major address on building a lasting peace in the Middle East, including a far-ranging program for improving the Arab region's water supply, food, health and education. The mere cessation of hostility did not suffice for Ike, and should not suffice for us.

I know the ardent devotion of President Bush's family to the memory of Eisenhower. I know the strong personal affection and respect between Ike and Mr. Bush's father when he served as an Eisenhower loyalist in the Senate. And I know that repeatedly Mr. Bush has taken actions — such as the prompt and massive buildup of forces in defense of Saudi Arabia and the organization of an unprecedented worldwide UN alliance against Iraqi aggression — that Ike would applaud.

But a growing chorus of experts is urging a different course — away from internationalism and toward the Lone Rangerism that gave us Vietnam. That option remains very much alive. Ike has left a valuable lesson in the successful conduct of international relations. I hope we keep it before us in the days ahead.

The writer is author of "Eisenhower the President: Crucial Days, 1951-1960." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

America Gets a Harsh Vision of War

By David S. Broder

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — Here in Abraham Lincoln's hometown, the Ken Burns-PBS series on the Civil War this past week had a special impact. But the ratings for public television's ambitious historical saga were high everywhere.

The 11-hour epic brought a message about the cost of war that could not be more timely, as the United States approaches a moment of decision in the Gulf.

That was not the only important message this extraordinary blending of photography and writing, of voices and music, conveyed to the millions who saw it. It was significant to remind a mass audience that more American lives were lost to free the slaves than in any other war, and that blacks and whites together paid the price for that liberation.

But if survival of the nation is one theme, the more powerful impression left by Mr. Burns's selection of photographs is the terrible carnage of war. This was no hoked-up, unpersuasive "The Day After" fabrication of the look and feel of nuclear war. This was the unremittingly authentic record, in black and white, of what men can do to each other, even when fighting with weapons far less powerful than those now employed.

Never, I suspect, have millions of Americans been exposed to such a volume of unromanticized scenes of death in battle. If we did not see the shells and bullets and bayonets strike, we saw the grotesque attitudes in which death froze these men. We saw the fatal wounds — the shattered bones, the opened guts, the blasted faces. A single close-up of a severed forearm, the hand still clenched in a fist, lingers indelibly as a symbol of the cost of war.

The hospital scenes were, if anything, harder to watch. The eyes of the men whose wounds would soon kill them ... the hands and arms of the surgeons, steeped in gore.

I doubt that any pacifist organization ever has had as much of an opportunity to confront American society with the reality of war as PBS provided Ken Burns in this film. And the historical narrative, the excerpted journals, left no one in doubt that, however noble the cause, thousands of men died needlessly, futilely — victims of folly, of misjudgment, of mindless mischance.

"The Wilderness was a useless battle, fought with great loss and no result," Carl Roebling said. Of Cold Harbor, Ulysses S. Grant himself admitted, "No advantage whatever was gained, despite heavy loss."

Not even the words of Lincoln, the poet-president, or the valor of those who took up arms on both sides could soften the visual indictment of war that we watched. "It's always the good men who do the most harm in the world," Henry Adams said of Robert E. Lee.

Another quotation leaped from the script, unattributed: "What a terrible responsibility rests upon those who inaugurated this unholy war."

I am not a pacifist, and I do not believe that war is the greatest evil in this world. Freedom and justice are worth fighting for, for their absence not only subjugates the body, it imprisons the soul. But at a moment when the government of the United States is quite clearly contemplating war, and when my own newspaper, The Washington Post, for two Sundays in a row has published the speculations of senior military officers about how war with Iraq could be fought and won, it is a signal service that PBS and Ken Burns have done in reminding us of the reality of the concentrated acts of violence we call war.

A few voices have been raised on Capitol Hill suggesting that we think hard before we act. Veterans of past wars such as Senators Terry Sanford of North Carolina and Bob Kerrey of Nebraska have been particularly outspoken. Not many have chosen to join them.

It may be necessary for America and its allies to fight a war in the Gulf. But it is nothing to undertake casually or impulsively, without a sense of foreboding at the cost. Not after what Ken Burns has shown us.

The Washington Post.

A New Line In Moscow On Détente

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Events are filling out the substance of the new internationalism that has emerged as the core of George Bush's policy in the Gulf and perhaps as his distinctive contribution to future policy. But events are also bringing to the fore a partly overlapping, partly competing new Soviet internationalism. The silent tension between them will determine much about how the world goes around in the next decade.

The latest developments center on the chance that the international community, having failed to gain Iraq's compliance with Security Council mandates by diplomatic, economic and political sanctions, may be compelled to turn to military operations.

The "world order" that Foreign Minister Edvard Shevardnadze has evoked at the United Nations reflects precisely the "world order" whose shaping Mr. Bush identified to Congress as his transcendent policy purpose. Its heart lies in Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush's assertion at their Helsinki summit: "No peaceful international order is possible if larger states can devour their smaller neighbors." A world order that did not have a place for the ultimate sanction, force, would be no world order at all.

Mr. Shevardnadze put a telling condition on Soviet readiness to consider force, however. He said it would have to result from a decision by the United Nations and be put into effect under the heretofore moribund UN "military staff committee."

For the Soviet Union, this further step would consummate the "new political thinking" that is Mr. Gorbachev's substitute for raw power in his effort to keep his country competitive as a world power. For the United States, it raises fundamental questions of American policy and identity.

For 40 years great-power rivalry blocked military action by the Security Council, and Third World-Communist backs-crutching kept the General Assembly sour. American liberals, harking to the appeals of a passionate internationalism, lamented the resulting disability of the United Nations and tended to blame America for much of it. Conservatives, warier of the possibilities of international cooperation, argued that America would be better off going its unilateral way.

Great-power détente and the general mellowing open up a shimmering vista of UN action, including military action, against Saddam Hussein. But Moscow has a particular view in mind. This is how Mr. Shevardnadze comes to say that in the use of force the United Nations must be in command.

The Bush administration has hesitated to abandon the freedom of action that flows from keeping forces under national command. But very soon — war could come "any day, any moment," says Mr. Shevardnadze — it may be posed an excruciating dilemma. It would prefer to have the United Nations authorize each country's individual use of force, but its actual choice may come down to accepting Soviet and international support for the collective use of force or forfeiting international company by proceeding on its own.

Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Gorbachev have taken Soviet policy far beyond Cold War confrontation. They have also gone beyond what once seemed a feasible détente alternative — great-power partnership or "condominium." Their evident goal is a permanent and far-reaching transfer of global dispute-settlement authority to the United Nations.

More than pure idealism, of course, stirs this urge. Such a policy makes practical sense for a declining Soviet Union as a method of containing still-surging U.S. power, keeping Moscow a world player, gathering many other countries around its initiatives, and ensuring that America, sooner rather than later, gets out of the Gulf.

Some American conservatives fear (and some liberals hope) that the consensus the Bush administration has mustered at the United Nations is something more than a triumph of American diplomacy — that it is also a shackle on the unilateral American use of force. But Saddam Hussein's defiance is inclining ever more fence-sitters to accept the possibility, justification and even inevitability of a war, and this is changing the issue from whether to how force is used.

The administration is understandably slow to point out that in going the UN route it is being drawn into a web of trade-offs, precedents, opportunities and obligations that may have critical impact on future policy. Even those of us who see immense promise in this prospect must grant that the exploration of it has scarcely begun.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Socialists Rejoice

BERLIN — The expiration of the anti-Socialist law is being celebrated this evening [Sept. 30] with great and natural rejoicings by the Social Democrats throughout Germany. Here in Berlin the Socialists have hired seven large halls which, as I telegraph, are all crowded with enthusiastic audiences. About 30 members of the party who have long been exiles, having been peremptorily expelled under the provision of the now moribund Law, arrived home this afternoon. They were received with wild enthusiasm.

1915: Loan to Succeed

NEW YORK. — All the papers predict complete success for the Anglo-French five hundred million dollar bond issue. It is believed three hundred millions will be taken by New York alone, and a hundred millions in Chicago. Bankers generally believe the loan will be oversubscribed. A public offering will be made within a week.

1940: Asian 'New Order'

TOKIO — The statement of American Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles that there was no problem in the Far East which could not be solved peacefully through negotiations was countered here yesterday [Sept. 30] by Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, who asserted that recognition of Japan's new order in East Asia was the only solution of differences with foreign powers. His statement was directed at differences between Great Britain and Japan, but he said the same policy was applicable to Japan's relations with any other powers. Suma said that all nations which were not with Japan "in her peaceful intention of constructing a new order, will be considered aligned against her." He added that the Japanese-German-Italian pact "will simplify relations; if Britain wishes to talk with Japan there is only one way left — recognition of the new order in East Asia."

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

FACE-OFF IN THE GULF: If hostilities break out, Israeli involvement would be spurned by Arabs

Saudi Arabia Warns Israel To Stay Clear of Gulf Crisis

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

SHARURAH, Saudi Arabia — Saudi Arabia's defense minister warned Israel on Sunday to stay out of the Gulf crisis and said that if both Israel and Saudi Arabia ever found themselves at war with Iraq, Saudi Arabia would fight by itself and would not allow Israel to come to its defense.

Prince Sultan ibn Abdulaziz, speaking to reporters during a tour of Saudi forces at this barren outpost near the border with Yemen, said "Israel must stay far away totally from the Gulf problem."

In other comments, Prince Sultan also indicated that the Arab world might never be able to reconcile itself with President Saddam Hussein of Iraq after his troops had pillaged Kuwait and terrorized its citizens.

"The Iraqi people cannot be blamed and the majority of the Iraqi Army cannot be blamed," he said, "we know that when dictatorships disappear, so also do their deeds."

Following the tone set by King Fahd the day before when he spoke to soldiers of Saudi Arabia's Air Defense Institute, Prince Sultan said that if Mr. Hussein could withdraw his troops from territory seized from Iran, he could do the same with Kuwait.

"He put 1 million soldiers in Iran and then withdrew," Prince Sultan said. "It would be an easy matter for him to withdraw from Kuwait — the distance is short. If he withdraws, he will stop the bloodshed and it will be some sort of atonement to the Arabs and the Muslims."

Prince Sultan's comments about Israel followed a number of recent reports speculating on how Israel might join — or be forced to defend itself — if a general war broke out in the Middle East over Iraq's occupation of Kuwait.

Prince Sultan, who is second in line of succession after Crown Prince Abdullah ibn Abdulaziz, placed special emphasis on his remarks about Israel.

"We will not allow Israel," he said, "regardless of how severe inter-Arab conflicts become, to defend us against Iraq or against anybody else — let it be very well known and let it be very well understood."

Prince Sultan's remarks were especially significant because it was the first time a senior Saudi official commented publicly on the prospect that Saudi Arabia and Israel might find themselves at war against Iraq at the same time.

Some Bush administration officials have expressed concern in recent weeks that the Iraqi president might try to further divide the Arab and international coalition now arrayed against Iraq by attacking Israel. The plan would be to transform the conflict into an Arab-Israeli war in which Arab states now aligned with Saudi Arabia would be forced to switch sides or remain neutral.

Prince Sultan's remarks may also reflect an emerging Saudi strategy to openly acknowledge and rationalize the dual nature of U.S. strategic cooperation with Israel and the intensified U.S. military and strategic cooperation with the moderate Arab states of the Gulf.

Asked how he would react to Israel's entry into a war pitting Saudi Arabia, the United States and its allies against Iraq, Prince Sultan said, "To start with, I cannot speak for the Israeli chief of staff. This matter is up to the Israelis themselves and I believe that Israel is very far from the case of the Gulf, where it is to defend Iraq or to fight against Iraq."

"Israel must stay far away totally from the Gulf," he continued, "mainly because Israel did not have much weight in adopting the resolution of the United Nations Security Council and Israel did not have any effect on the resolution."

At the same time, Prince Sultan called on the Bush administration to continue its supply of high-technology weapons to the kingdom as a means of containing any further aggression by Baghdad.

"Withdrawal from Kuwait will not be achieved unless superior forces are available," Prince Sultan said, "and that means additional U.S. arms sales to the kingdom and the indefinite stationing of multinational forces."

"There is no time limit," he said.

Walking with a cane after knee surgery last summer, Prince Sultan descended from his airborne command post and drove to a nearby parade ground to review more than 3,000 Saudi ground forces who stood at attention in front of hundreds of American-made tanks and armored vehicles, many of them mounted with American-made TOW missile launchers.

As strong winds whipped up dust devils that roared in from the desert sand dunes, Prince Sultan sat under a canopied reviewing stand while a succession of soldiers honored him with poetry and lyrical readings from the Koran.

In a brief speech to the troops, Prince Sultan said that Islamic soldiers must be kind to friendly neighbors and strong before enemies, such as Iraq, which Prince Sultan said had stabbed Saudi Arabia in the back.

Though the message of Prince Sultan's tour was directed at Israel, Iraq and the international community, his appearance at this border outpost also carried an inescapable warning to President Ali Abdullah Saleh of Yemen to drop his support for Mr. Hussein and join the Saudi-led Arab mainstream trying to roll back the Aug. 2 invasion.

In retaliation against Colonel Saleh's support for Iraq, Saudi Arabia has stripped the estimated 1.5 million Yemeni workers in the country of the special privileges they enjoyed as guest workers and business owners.

Hundreds of thousands are expected to go home in the coming weeks because they will not be able to find a Saudi to "sponsor" their continued stay, a requirement that previously had not been applied to Yemenis.

David Allot/Agence France-Presse

Members of the Saudi Arabian armed forces taking a break on Sunday from their military duties to pray at their camp near the Kuwait border.

India Refugees Wonder: Will We Ever Get Home?

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

AZRAQ, Jordan — In a tent turned beige by the spindrift sands, G.S. Chokra, an Indian diplomat, affixed his flowing signature to a river of passports, completing the bureaucratic requirements to allow his compatriots here to trade places in tents for places on airplanes home.

All in all, he said, the effort to repatriate the 170,000 Indians trapped behind the lines was doing fine and, within 10 days, he said, "the biggest airlift since the second World War could be completed."

"We are getting everybody ready" to go, he said.

Not everyone agrees.

In Amman, Jordan's capital 80 kilometers (50 miles) to the West, officials maintain that the flow of Asian refugees fleeing the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait may have to be slowed because the fugitives are not being flown out quickly enough.

"I am afraid we will have to ask the government to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that the number of arrivals does not exceed the number of departures," Salameh Hammad, a high Interior Ministry official, told reporters Sunday.

And, in the Azraq-1 refugee camp, home to 13,000 Indians who have lost relatively well-paid jobs in Kuwait for a future as blank as the pale desert around them, some have begun to wonder when they will ever get home.

"From air-conditioning to this," said Elsie Joseph, a 35-year-old nurse from Kerala, India, who had worked in Kuwait's affluence for 12 years and who gestured in a resigned sort of way to the warm, olive shade of a tent where children from the ages of seven months to 10 years slumbered.

In the early hours of morning, she said, she and the others had been told to rouse themselves to board a bus for the airport.

Then, they had been told it was a false alarm.

"If you have influence, you go first," said P. Radakhrishnan, a 47-year-old construction worker from Kerala, who had worked 15 years in Kuwait. "If you don't have any influence, you stay."

The complaint is common here.

Last Thursday, a brawl broke out when nine people — thought by others to have connections in high places in India — tried to jump the queue and board the bus to the airport.

By comparison with the very first refugees, caught in the no-man's-land between Jordan and Iraq in appalling conditions, the Azraq camps seem an improvement: there is food, water and kerosene stoves for cooking. Trucks distribute rice, apples and milk to those awaiting passage by bus to Amman, where Air India and other chartered planes arrive to take them home.

What seems irksome, Mrs. Joseph said, is the waiting in a place that contrasts so dismally with the lives they lost when the Iraqi tanks rolled into Kuwait. "The children won't go to the toilets because they are dirty. They were used to baths twice a day, and now they won't sleep because they can't bathe. We hope we'll go soon." As she spoke, the wind scooped up the desert sand and rolled it over the camp like a shroud.

"Everybody wants to go earlier than the others," said Mr. Chokra, the diplomat, who has been assigned here between assignments to Helsinki and Madrid to help with the departure formalities. "But it takes time, they don't realize it takes time."

His job is to sign the warning stamped into every Indian refugee's passport that they will not be able to travel abroad again without contacting the Indian authorities to discuss repayment of the cost of their repatriation. "I don't think they'll really have to pay," he said, interrupting his signing to shake off writers' cramp.

By his count, the airlift capacity will be increased as of Monday to 3,400 people a day from 2,400 a day. Of the 170,000 Indians in Kuwait at the time of the invasion, 81,000 had already left by air and sea.

Some arrived Sunday in Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates, calling the Iraqi occupiers monsters.

By Oct. 10, Mr. Chokra said, the evacuation should be completed. In many parts of the camp, tents stood empty. A few days ago, the numbers here were approaching 30,000.

But, in Amman, officials are registering other concerns. According to official figures, 3,400 fugitives entered Jordan from Iraq Saturday, but only 1,900 left.

The overall number of refugees, Mr. Hammad said, was 43,000, up from 30,000 a few days ago. "This is due to a simple reason. The number of arrivals is much greater than the number of departures." He said Jordan had not received the foreign aid it expected to enable it to deal with the refugees.

Shevardnadze Chides Top General

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union has taken issue with the chief of the Soviet general staff, saying that comments attributed to General Mikhail A. Moiseyev about the possible entry of Iran into a new Gulf war were "inappropriate."

Mr. Shevardnadze, in a television interview broadcast Sunday, was asked about comments by General Moiseyev in The Washington Post last week, in which he was quoted as saying that a "world war" could develop if Iraq were attacked by the United States and its allies in the Gulf, in part because Iran would be drawn into the conflict.

"If General Moiseyev said what is being attributed to him — he spoke about Iran, specifically, and that, I think, is inappropriate," Mr. Shevardnadze said.

"I don't think it is right to say that," he continued, "because Iran has adopted a reasonable attitude as regards the aggression and as regards the aggressor and as regards the re-establishment of the status quo."

Iran has publicly criticized Iraq for invading Kuwait, although concessions by Iraq have led to a warming of relations between the two Gulf enemies.

Mr. Shevardnadze agreed, however, that hostilities could "expand to other areas."

"Large forces are engaged," he said, "and many states will participate."

General Moiseyev was scheduled to begin a visit to the United States on Sunday at the invitation of General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

FAW: *Iraq Displays Battle Scars to Assert Its Resolve*

(Continued from Page 1)

he walked, a striking Arab figure in his flowing robe and checkered headdress, the man skirted huge craters in the sand, graveyards now for the rusting hulks of tanks.

Beyond what was once Iraq's front line, past oil storage tanks reduced to twisted metal and what appeared to be the last remnants of downed jet fighters, lay the waters of the Shatt-al-Arab, the shallow waterway that was a primary issue of the war. Iraq's only outlet to the sea until it seized Kuwait, it is largely silent now.

Through the palms and rushes along the water's edge, the twisted hulks of ships could be seen lying on their sides. In places, the masts and forecastles of small tankers and freighters poked through the oily waters.

In the 18 months after the war ended, Iraq spent billions to raise Faw from the ashes, and it serves now as a largely empty, forbidding shell, named the City of Sacrifice by Mr. Hussein.

In two hours in the city, only a handful of people engaged in construction work could be seen among the yellow mosques, mosaic-fronted shopping centers and new apartment blocks that Mr. Hussein has raised. With virtually every building and intersection sporting the president's portrait, there appeared to be more images of him than there were citizens.

But less than with Faw itself, the Iraqi officials appeared intent on impressing the visitors with the scene across the Shatt-al-Arab at the edge of town.

There, the few Iraqi soldiers who were visible strolled languidly about their posts, occasionally stopping to gaze at Iranian posts across the water less than 500 meters away.

The tranquillity drove home the message that Mr. Hussein has been eager to impress on his potential enemies in Washington — that he no longer has to worry about hostilities with Iran.

But another and more ominous consideration appeared to inspire the officials to arrange the stop in Faw. Gazing at the waterway, one official spoke of it derisively, as not fit for a nation of Iraq's power and wealth.

"Now that we have Kuwait, we don't need it anyway," he said, referring to the large port installations in the occupied oil sheikhdom. When his troops seized Kuwait, Mr. Hussein gave as one of his justifications Iraq's need for a more secure route to the open sea.

In more than one way, the 15-hour air-and-bus journey appeared intended to impress the reporters with Iraq's confidence in its ability to confront the United States in war.

An early-morning landing at Basra's deserted airport offered glimpses of what appeared to be newly dug foxholes, with tanks, armored personnel carriers and anti-aircraft guns training their sights on the sky.

A few miles from the airport, at a dusty intersection on the outskirts of the city, scores of buses could be seen unloading Iraqi soldiers returning from Kuwait.

The soldiers carried bedrolls, plastic bags of personal possessions and, in at least one case, a Japanese stereo system still in its cardboard box. Officials said the soldiers were on 48-hour furloughs from the force in Kuwait, said by Washington to number 430,000.

Contrary to the descriptions of ragtag uniforms and general disarray that some foreigners fleeing Kuwait have given when describing the Iraqi troops, those returning to Basra appeared to be fully equipped and in good spirits.

IRAQ: *Saddam Hussein Calls for 'Dialogue' on Gulf*

(Continued from page 1)

ty to power in Kuwait and said a later stage in the peace process could establish democratic elections to settle the future government of the tiny sheikhdom.

In Paris, senior French officials said Sunday that they were heartened by Mr. Hussein's turn toward more conciliatory language and a call for dialogue.

But they emphasized that until the Iraqi leader had released all Western hostages and at least announced his willingness to leave Kuwait, it was still too early to declare that the Gulf crisis had altered course from what Mr. Mitterrand has called "the logic of war."

Foreign Ministry officials said the motives behind Mr. Hussein's speech would be explored through ambassadors in Baghdad and Paris. They said that as of Sunday evening, no formal initiative had been received from the Iraqi ambassador in Paris, nor had France's envoy in Baghdad been given any further elaboration about what was behind the speech.

Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement said that Mr. Hussein's appeal for dialogue to pursue a peaceful resolution was welcome but that until now the Iraqi leader had "scarcely shown any sign of good intentions."

In a radio interview Mr. Chevènement said that Mr. Hussein needed to take further concrete steps, as outlined by Mr. Mitterrand, before France would become an active diplomatic broker.

In his speech Mr. Hussein insisted that the key to any settlement was his own initiative of Aug. 12 linking the Gulf crisis to other problems of the Middle East, in particular the Palestinian question.

His message, directed at Muslims around the world, branded the presence of Western troops in Saudi Arabia, the home of Islam's most revered shrines, "an invasion of the sanctity of holy sites."

Meantime, Iran's foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, said that his country would not break the UN embargo on trade with Iraq or accept its oil.

"We deeply believe that all of us, those countries related directly with these crises, should observe the UN resolutions and this is the best way to avoid military confrontation," he said in an interview on U.S. television.

Mr. Velayati also said that Iran was willing to help Western nations in "a collective action" to free their hostages in Lebanon. He did not give details.

Mr. Velayati, in New York for the General Assembly session, said that U.S. and other foreign troops could not remain in the Gulf.

In another development, the Iraqi trade minister, Mohammed Mahdi Salih, appeared to lift the threat of starvation from more than one million trapped foreigners, saying that they were entitled to the same amount of food as Iraqis.

In an about face, he said foreigners would not be denied access to rationed, fixed-price food starting Monday as was being reported in the West.

His statement Saturday contradicted a statement Thursday by an Information Ministry spokesman, who said that foreigners would not have access to the food because of "the imperialistic blockade" imposed on Baghdad.

It also flew in the face of long-standing warnings, first made by Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz on Sept. 3.

Mr. Aziz told the International Committee of the Red Cross that states with nationals in Iraq and occupied Kuwait should provide Baghdad with food to feed their nationals.

FORCE: *Military Option*

(Continued from Page 1)

party through conspiracy, they said, he tends to see current world opprobrium as a continuation of a conspiracy of Zionists, Westerners and their wealthy agents in the Arab world.

The analysts said that after becoming president in 1979, Mr. Hussein consolidated power by having 21 of his close associates shot by those who remained at the top. He set up an internal security apparatus similar to Stalin's secret police to identify and neutralize potential opponents. Since political losers in Iraq "get carried out feet first," an analyst said, Mr. Hussein knows the consequences of a defeat.

"Saddam would have a lot of trouble internally if Iraqi forces left voluntarily," probably jeopardizing his job and life, the analyst said. "But if Iraq was forced out in a military conflict, people would say defeat was expected and Saddam had at least stood up to the United States," an outcome likely to keep him alive.

The analysts said Iraq seldom gave up territory during his eight-year war with Iran unless defeated in battle. They dismissed any notion that Mr. Hussein would end the current crisis by relinquishing territory in exchange for a peace treaty, as he did last month in negotiations with Iran.

Iraqis accepted that move "only because Saddam retained an alternate route to the sea through Kuwait," the analyst said. Now, Iraq and Mr. Hussein "can't be humiliated" by giving up Kuwait as well.

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The invasion of Cyprus by the armed forces of Turkey in July 1974, using as a pretext the military coup against the legitimate government of the Republic by the Greek military junta, dealt a heavy blow to the Cypriots' dream of life in peace and dignity in their own country. At that time Turkey claimed that its purpose was the restoration of constitutional order.

Sixteen years later as the rest of Europe is moving towards integration, the Turkish army still occupies 37% of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus and segregates the Greek and Turkish Cypriots through a military line which divides the island in two. Despite the best efforts of the Government of Cyprus to arrive at a just and viable federal settlement for Cyprus, through peaceful negotiations under the aegis of the United Nations, the intransigence of the Turkish side, whose policy is simply to keep hold of the territory it has seized by force, has made progress impossible.

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RATES

Market

FROM MICROCHIPS

Herald International Tribune.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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TO MICROWAVES
In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

EUROBONDS

Bonds Are Seen as First To Rally After Gulf Crisis

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Asset prices have been falling since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, and although bonds have not been hit as badly as equities, eight of the 11 markets tracked by J.P. Morgan in its government bond index have mixed in August and September. As measured in local currencies, only three bond markets scored positive returns — 1.8 cent in Australia, 1.2 percent in Italy and 0.8 percent in Spain. Declines in the eight others ranged from 3.7 percent in Japan 2.8 percent in France to 1 percent in the United States and Germany and 0.6 percent in Britain.

While it is still too early to talk about a recovery, analysts e that bond prices around world will be the first to e a comeback once the sit-ion in the Middle East is ared up, the oil price settles k and investors realize that nomic recession in the An--Saxon countries and ved growth in Europe and an will spell lower interest s and higher bond prices everywhere.

'We'll see rates down sharply in long run,' says CSFB's Wilmot.

xperts expect a less robust recovery in equity prices because worldwide trend to slower economic growth will translate smaller profits for business.

as for the timing on the rebound in bond markets, analysts nit it's difficult to predict. The problem, says Jonathan Wil-t at Credit Suisse First Boston in London, "is that there is no to tell whether that's three weeks or nine months away."

There's no question that in the long run we'll see rates down rply," he says. "The problem is getting the timing right. In the ri-term, rates could still go up."

he big uncertainty is the prospect of war and a disruption in supply of oil that drives the price — and investor fears about ation — higher. Such a scenario would unnerve already jittery rkets, causing a further slide in bond prices and a rise in yields.

While not ruling out the possibility of oil rising beyond $50 a rel, analysts doubt whether such an increase could be sus-ted. They argue that the current level of $40 a barrel is largely ficial, the result of oil companies buying supplies on the spot rket rather than drawing down their ample reserves.

THE BELIEF that the oil price is unsustainable underlies the official strategy spelled out during last week's joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. It calls for no immediate easing of monetary icy because such a move, coupled with a drop in the price of would risk seriously fanning the inflation that policy makers seeking to contain.

Barring an extraordinarily severe disruption of new supply, lysts expect the oil price to collapse with a thud when the iting reserves start coming on to markets, which will have been ressed by the worldwide slowdown in economic activity.

This slowdown, analysts insist, was well under way before the y August invasion of Kuwait. A sustained high price of oil ald exacerbate the seriousness of the downturn, but analysts bt that a decline in the price to levels prevailing before the ui move would dramatically alter the underlying economic ction of the major industrialized countries.

The cause of the slowdown, says Christopher Potts at Banque dosuez in Paris, is the draining of liquidity that has been going or some time. In his view, the jump in the oil price, by further aning liquidity in the industrialized countries, has "exaggerat-what would have been happening anyway."

Defining liquidity as the year over year percentage change in eratio of broad money supply to gross national product, Mr. ots notes that this measure has been negative in the United tes since mid-1987 and in West Germany since January 1989. Japan, the liquidity measure is still positive, but the direction schanged since April and is heading down.

"Until the Gulf crisis," he adds, "markets simply underesti-ed the effect of the decline in liquidity."

Mr. Wilmot agrees that "the oil price going through the roof intensified the liquidity squeeze."

Looking beyond the immediate situation, analysts see the ning decline in the price of oil as a boon in the fight against ation. It will give the Federal Reserve the room to ease its rictive monetary policy, which is driving the U.S. economy to brink of a recession.

The Fed easing will weaken the dollar which, with the drop in the price, will help ease inflationary pressures in Europe and Japan. d with inflation abating, money will pour into bond markets.

Mr. Potts believes one of the biggest beneficiaries of this move l be the French market, where prices have fallen much further n those in Germany and, therefore, have more room to climb. The spread between the yield on 10-year French and West

See EUROBONDS, Page 11

Bond Set To Sell Brewery

$1.5 Billion Deal Expected Monday

Reuters

SYDNEY — The new chairman of Bond Corp. Holdings, Peter Lucas, said Sunday that he expected the long-awaited 1.8 billion Australian dollar ($1.488 billion) sale of the company's Australian breweries to be completed on Monday.

Mr. Lucas said in an Australian television interview: "I would hope that by Monday morning we'd be able to report that the transaction is completed."

The company has said that the sale of the brewery unit, to the former Bond subsidiary Bell Resources Ltd. and the New Zealand brewer Lion Nathan Ltd., would result in a net profit of up to 1.3 billion dollars.

Such a gain is sorely needed. Bond Corp. on Friday announced a loss for the year ended June 30 of 225 billion dollars, the largest in Australian history, following massive writedowns on a number of its major businesses.

Mr. Lucas, who took over after the founder, Alan Bond, resigned as chairman last week, said he had been advised that 95 percent of the company's American bondholders had agreed to the sale.

Under the agreement, the creditors will receive a percentage of what is owed to them from the sale of the breweries. The deal will give Lion Nathan and Bell an equal share of one of Australia's two big brewing concerns, which includes the Brisbane-based Castlemaine Perkins Brewing, Swan Brewing in Perth and Tooheys Brewing in Sydney.

Mr. Lucas noted that Bond Corp.'s bankers had set a Sept. 30 deadline for the repayment of an outstanding 880 million dollars in debt but added that he was confident the imminent brewery sale would avoid the loans being called in.

Mr. Lucas also said he expected Bond Corp. to survive in an altered form, with assets consisting of an interest in the West Australian daily newspaper in Perth and some real estate.

MCA Sale Is No Sure Thing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Wall Street arbitragers and traders have been thirsting for fresh takeover battles, but many are skeptical of a possible buyout of MCA Inc., wary of the strong-willed bargaining acumen of MCA's boss, Lew Wasserman.

MCA was trading near its 52-week low of $34.125 a share before the disclosure Tuesday that it was in talks with Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. over a possible merger. MCA nearly doubled before closing Friday at $58.625.

"This deal's not for the faint of heart," one arbitrager said of gyrations in the price of MCA stock. "You've either got 25 up or maybe 25 down."

People familiar with the preliminary negotiations, mediated by the powerful Michael Ovitz, head of the Creative Artists Agency, said that a number of hurdles needed to be surmounted when formal talks get under way, likely this week.

"There are an awful lot of pitfalls," said one source, who asked not to be identified. Among potential stumbling blocks are the question of the role of Sid Sheinberg, MCA's president, concern about taxability of the sale of shares owned by Mr. Wasserman and the family of the late MCA founder Jules Stein and a network of deals with companies such as Paramount Communications Inc.

But many analysts believe that the deal is still likely to occur.

"My feeling is that they are closer to an agreement than not, but it is still not a sure thing," said Alex Ben Block, editor of the trade publication Show Biz News.

The analysts also think that Matsushita, which has annual revenues of more than $44 billion and sells such brands as Panasonic, has the muscle to keep MCA a top player in the rapidly expanding global entertainment business.

MCA, which has earned $76.3 million on revenues of $1.86 billion so far this year, is viewed as a solid company rather than an innovator. It has had well-publicized problems with its new movie theme park in Florida, which opened after Disney debuted its hugely successful MGM Studios park nearby, and its key movies have performed at lower-than-expected levels this year.

Jeffrey Logsdon, an entertainment analyst at Seidler Amdec Securities of Los Angeles, said:

See MCA, Page 11

U.S. Business Plans Stay Firm

Spending Is Seen Shielding Economy From Gulf Crisis

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Shortly after Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2, executives at Air Products & Chemicals Inc. huddled at their headquarters in Allentown, Pennsylvania, to try to figure out what it would mean for the company's $3 billion business in industrial gases and chemicals. There were no ready answers.

When you don't know which way to jump, there is a great tendency to stand still, and that seems to have been the response of Air Products and many other American companies while they wait for the explosive drama to unfold in the Middle East.

"So far, we haven't done too much," Duncan Meldrum, economics manager for Air Products, said. "We are taking a very close look at our budgets, but we have made no changes in the way we do business. A few projects may slide a bit, but we haven't done anything drastic."

This "wait-and-see" attitude was expressed last week by economists from a number of major companies attending the annual meeting of the National Association of Business Economists in Washington. It also appears to be in tune with the current condition of the national economy, which is still creeping ahead despite a sharp slowdown in the Northeast and sluggish growth in several other regions.

In the short run, the patience on the part of business significantly reduces the likelihood that surging oil prices could plunge the U.S. economy into a serious recession. While a recession could be in the cards, it does not appear that business cutbacks in spending will help bring one on soon, many economists said.

'We have made no changes in the way we do business.'
Duncan Meldrum of Air Products & Chemicals Inc.

"An awful lot of people are waiting to see what happens," Mr. Meldrum said. "They are not being aggressive about expanding right now, but I get the impression most American businesses are taking a long view — as long as Wall Street lets us."

"Everybody is nervous right now," said Richard C. O'Brien, corporate economist for Hewlett-Packard Co., "but new orders are still coming in."

The biggest unknown about the short-term outlook, economists said, is the extent to which higher oil prices and rising uncertainty about the outlook will cause consumers to zip up their wallets. Even there, according to economists from the retailing sector, the news is not as bad as some had expected, given the sharp drop in consumer confidence over the past two months. Auto sales, for instance, have held up better than many of the economists had expected.

With only a few exceptions, such as in the lumber industry, which has been hit hard by a big drop in construction, the economists said they do not expect soaring oil prices or high interest rates to cause their employers' businesses to decline.

But if declining sales aren't expected, neither are big gains. And in some industries, such as electronics, which has been suffering from weak sales for more than a year, the spreading economic effects of higher oil prices could delay an expected rebound.

The consensus expressed by the economists seemed to add up to an

See ECONOMY, Page 11

United Effort Urged by OPEC To Steady Oil

Agence France-Presse

ALGIERS — Oil producers and consumers should unite to stabilize oil prices after the Gulf crisis is over, the chairman of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said Sunday.

Sadek Boussena, who also serves as Algeria's energy minister, said in an interview that non-OPEC oil exporters such as Mexico, Egypt, Britain and the Soviet Union could join the cartel in such an effort, while consuming countries could be represented through such organizations as the International Energy Agency.

He warned that the same mechanisms that were driving up oil prices to the detriment of consumers currently had been responsible for driving down prices in the mid-1980s, penalizing producers.

"It is not a matter of fixing a price," Mr. Boussena said. "The market should be given free play. But it is not in the interests of either producers or consumers to allow oil prices to move erratically."

The Gulf crisis has propelled oil prices to nearly $40 a barrel compared with $15 to $16 a barrel in June.

[Mr. Boussena said oil prices could rise even further unless consuming nations dip into their strategic reserves to make up a shortfall in world oil supplies this winter, Reuters reported.

["OPEC supply is now 22.5 million barrels per day, and this supply is not enough," he told Algerian television. "OPEC is now producing at its full potential. We know that in winter demand will be at least 23.5 million barrels per day."

[Mr. Boussena urged the Paris-based IEA to take up the slack. "This organization must take a decision to use strategic reserves," he said. At a meeting Friday, the IEA decided not to urge its members to draw down their reserves.]

Mr. Boussena said he feared the Gulf crisis was overshadowing the "real oil crisis" that still had to be dealt with — a structural shortage in supply in recent years caused by falling investments in hydrocarbons.

Psychology played a big role in the current rise of oil prices, he said, adding that no expert could say what would constitute a desirable balanced price.

He dismissed predictions that the oil price could reach $60 or even $100 a barrel in the event of a Gulf war. No industry official would risk such a prediction, he said, adding: "We want a quick and peaceful solution to the crisis."

Mr. Boussena said he expected little effect from the U.S. decision to release 5 million barrels of oil from strategic reserves — less than a half-day's consumption in the United States.

ICO Adds A Year to Coffee Pact

Reuters

LONDON — The International Coffee Organization, nearing the end of two weeks of talks, agreed to extend its current administrative agreement by one year until the end of September 1992, delegates said.

"The extension was approved by consensus in the council," Colombia's London-based representative, Nestor Osorio, said after the accord was reached Friday.

The move to extend the pact will provide more time for the ICO's 50 exporting and 22 importing members to search for a basis on which to negotiate a new agreement.

The international coffee agreement collapsed in July 1989 when its quota system disintegrated after producers could not agree how to divide up the market.

Since then, it has had a purely administrative role, and prices have slumped as a result of excess coffee flooding the market. This has damaged producers' profits.

Delors Urges Germany To Support EC Union

Reuters

BONN — Jacques Delors, the EC Commission president, urged West Germany on Sunday to commit itself to a rapid economic and monetary union in Europe.

In an interview on West German television, Mr. Delors said some of the other European Community states needed West Germany to show it had committed itself irrevocably to the building of a more united Europe.

Mr. Delors is the chief proponent of a plan that aims to establish a single European currency under the control of a European central bank by 1993.

West Germany's Finance Ministry and the Bundesbank have called for caution in setting a timetable for such a union.

"We need a sign which shows that Germany irrevocably has committed itself to the building of Europe," Mr. Delors said. "And this sign, at the moment, is a commitment to the completion of an economic and monetary union without looking for arguments which decisively could delay this march toward the future."

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 28

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lire	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	Cr	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.7845	3.305	1.1275	0.3368	0.1584 °	—	5.074 °	1.2886	1.3763 °	1.5225	1.88 °
Brussels	35.3425	65.42	22.317	6.667	2.7533 °	19.7825	—	24.837	8.333	27.0875	37.29 °
Copenhagen	1.5441	2.933	—	0.2908	0.1337 °	0.8669	4.455 °	1.1058	1.233 °	1.3328	1.391 °
Paris (a)	1.871	—	2.3303	9.8825	2.388.86	3.2905	48.36	2.43	258.555	2.1408	162.96
Madrid	97.972	183.52	62.672	18.707	8.372 °	55.517	3.6385	75.512	78.975 °	84.73	—
Milan	1,170.79	2,194.38	748.88	222.53	—	663.45	36.328	901.79	8.675	1,012.55	11.951
New York (b)	—	1.8733 ¤	1.5665	5.244	1.172.50	1.766	27.565	1.257	138.48	1.1568	97.995
Oslo	8.2365	9.818	3.347	—	0.4474 °	2.948	0.1625	4.024	3.7085 °	4.502	3.765 °
Paris	139.85	259.26	88.37	26.38	0.1185	78.34	4.2889	106.68	—	119.58	1.4126
Stockholm	1.1551	2.1464	0.7318	0.2251	0.084 °	0.6634	3.581 °	0.8399	0.8334 °	—	1.191 °
Tokyo	1.297	2.427	0.8297	0.2477	0.1168 °	0.7351	4.0333 °	—	0.9399 °	1.1209	1.3367 °
Zurich	1.3255	0.7018	2.3892	6.883	1.548.92	2.3318	43.4669	1.7987	181.861	1.517	108.974
ECU	1.3026	0.7433	2.3781	7.2921	N.Q.	N.A.	44.8976	1.8099	191.895	1.6077	126.432

Rates in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. Toronto rates n.a.
a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; ¤: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Arg. austral	3855.1	Greek drac.	153.85	Mex. peso	2892.80	S. Afr. rand	2.5455
Aust. $	1.2767	Hong Kong $	7.7622	N. Zealand $	1.6333	Soviet ruble*	0.5691
Austr. schil.	10.97	Indian rupee	18.083	Norw. krone	6.05	Swed. krona	5.751
Brazil cruz.	81.29	Indo. rupiah	1845.02	Phil. peso	25.49	Taiwan $	26.86
Chilean peso*	4.72	Irish £	1.715	Port. escudo	139.10	Thai baht	25.26
Czech koruna	5.9575	Israeli shek.	2.0277	Saudi riyal	3.7503	Turkish lira	2715.18
Danish krone	6.4434	Kuwaiti dinar	n.q.	Sing. $	1.765	UAE dirham	3.6727
Dutch guilder	2.0124	Malay. ring.	2.70	S. Kor. won	713.00	Venez. bolív.	48.45

*York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.8635	1.8535	1.8446	Canadian dollar	1.1545	1.1545	1.1545
Japan yen	137.91	137.62	136.99	Swiss franc	1.2945	1.2945	1.2945
Deutsche mark	1.5644	1.5639	1.5635				

Rates: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Reuters (ruble). Other data from Reuters and A.P.

Real Estate Slump Is Global in Scope

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Property is usually a cyclical business with values and demand varying from one country to another, but 1990 is proving a year of squeeze for investors and real estate companies worldwide, share analysts say.

"For so many real estate markets to fall together is unprecedented," said Andrew Walker of Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London.

The drop has hit heavily indebted big corporate names from Donald J. Trump of the United States and Alan Bond of Australia down to individual homeowners who suffer when house values fall.

The United States, Britain, Canada and Australia face the worst fall, but analysts also see problems this year for rising markets in continental Europe and Japan.

"The European market is still saying it is showing some growth, but no doubt it will come to a shuddering halt in the next year," said Nan Rogers of the brokers James Capel & Co. in London.

She added that the firm does not expect property markets in Britain, the United States and Canada to pick up until 1992 and does not "see the next boom going so high as the last one."

The Bank of Japan said in a recent report that it expected the boom in the Tokyo property market to slow down.

But Tokyo shares have been hit so hard by the Gulf crisis and oil worries that analysts expect Japan's property market to drop.

The biggest single cause for the overall downturn is the concerted determination of the largest economies to fight inflation, whatever the cost in interest rates.

"Property markets need two things — people to throw money at them and inflation significantly above interest rates," Ms. Rogers said.

The conditions no longer apply in most countries, where tight credit has squeezed demand just as a huge surplus from earlier investments spilled onto the market.

Supply was boosted by the global trend to remove exchange controls, relaxed planning laws in Britain and U.S. tax changes that spurred investor interest.

The biggest recent shock came in the Netherlands, where the property fund Rodamco was forced by lack of money to end a policy under which investors could sell back shares to the fund.

In Britain the property market turned down abruptly in 1988, while interest rates doubled to 15 percent in less than 18 months to rein in the overheated economy.

Banks that lent the money to developers are nervously waiting to be repaid from assets often worth less than the loans made to buy or build them.

In September, news that Canada's Reichman family was selling a 20 percent interest in its U.S. portfolio when prices are so low raised suspicious of a cash shortage.

The Reichmans' Olympia & York Developments Ltd. is building a massive £4 billion ($7.5 billion) development in London's docklands, and advance rentals in it are moving slowly.

British property shares have fallen an average of 31.4 percent since January.

Even in the highly stable Swiss economy, property prices are falling, after doubling between 1987 and 1990.

"Any of our own property projects that are not urgent are being postponed," said Ueli Hoch, a construction and business researcher at Crédit Suisse.

Last Week's Markets

Figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

National Indexes	Sept. 28	Sept. 21	Change
Nikkei 225	2,452.48	2,512.28	—2.38 %
Tokyo SE	198.57	201.71	—1.56 %
Tokyo Trans.	843.35	876.66	—4.03 %
London 100	291.46	296.80	—1.80 %
London 500	306.05	311.32	—1.69 %
London Ind	369.47	367.10	—1.81 %
London Fin Cp	167.85	171.03	—1.86 %
Frankfurt 100	1,990.20	2,025.50	—1.74 %
Frankfurt	1,531.40	1,534.48	—0.33 %
Zurich			
Swiss 225	203.64	23.778	— 11.75 %
Amsterdam	1,334.90	1,446.57	—7.72 %
Madrid			
Madrid Semis	2,360.82	2,931.84	—5.83 %
Paris	435.20	446.60	—4.77 %

Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Sept. 28	Sept. 21
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds rate	8.00	8¼
Japan		
Discount	6.00	6.00
Call money	7 11/16	7 21/32
3-month interbank	8 11/32	8 13/32
West Germany		
Lombard	8.00	8.00
Call money	8.10	8.05
3-month interbank	8.60	8.49
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.0
Call money	14¾	14 15/16
3-month interbank	14 31/32	14 15/16

Gold	Sept. 28	Sept. 21	Change
London p.m. fix $	409.40	389.30	+4.91 %

We arrange only those mergers that we know will result in long-term business harmony.

Think together, grow together
Think about it. Pierre and Marie Curie. Wilbur and Orville Wright. The English composers Gilbert and Sullivan.

Irrefutable proof, one and all, that two heads *are* better than one — as long, of course, as they work *with* one another toward their common end.

At Nikko Securities, we believe that no two entities, business or otherwise, should come together without common principles and a common vision.

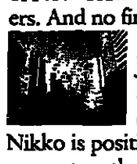
Which is why all the M&A transactions we've arranged so far have been friendly in intent.

All provided mutual benefits in equal measure.

And all, predictably, have led to accelerated growth and sustained business harmony.

Global connections, total services

Recently, Nikko put this policy into practice by strengthening our *own* ties with the Blackstone Group of New York who, like us, have no dealings with raiders. And no financial buccaneers for clients.



Backed also by our 124 branches across Japan, M&A teams in almost every office in our 20-country network, and *comprehensive* financing services, Nikko is positioned now as never before to bring businesses together from around the world.

If you haven't yet hit the right chords in *your* search for new business partners, it's time we had a talk.

It could be the prelude to a great joint performance.

NIKKO

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The Nikko International Network ZURICH GENEVA LUGANO FRANKFURT LUXEMBOURG PARIS COPENHAGEN MILAN MADRID AMSTERDAM BAHRAIN NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES CHICAGO TORONTO HONG KONG SINGAPORE BANGKOK KUALA LUMPUR SEOUL BEIJING QINGDAO SHANGHAI SYDNEY MELBOURNE

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.September 28

Dollar Straights

Governments/ Supranationals

[illegible]

Banks & Finance

[illegible]

Global Corporates

[illegible]

Dollar Zeros

Issuer	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Amer Hospital n.a.	00	35	11.22	+174
Amer Intl Gp	04	26½	10.05	+40
Amer Medic	02	14	18.04	+847
Amex	00	37	10.25	+75
Arco Fin	92	88⅞	9.25	+93
Asian Dev Bk	04	26½	10.02	+37
Austria	04	27⅛	9.29	+28
B N P C/W	95	65⅝	9.53	+116
B N P X/w	95	65⅝	9.53	+116
B P Capital	95	85	9.58	+58
Baker	92	85	10.75	+240
Beatrice Foods	92	86½	11.37	+303
Bk Tokyo	92	86½	9.45	+138
Bq Indosuez	91	94⅝	10.55	+220
C C C E	91	87	8.83	+78
C C C E	92	95¼	9.24	+80
C C C E	93	87	9.45	+80
C C C E	94	77¼	9.62	+80
C C C E	95	72	9.74	+80
C C C E	96	65⅞	9.93	+79
C C C E	97	59	10.14	+88
C C C E	98	53	10.25	+88
C C C E	99	47⅝	10.34	+89
C C C E	00	43	10.33	+85
C C C E	01	38	10.44	+92
C C C E	02	34⅝	10.42	+86
C C C E	03	31¼	10.50	+90
C C C E	04	28½	10.51	+90
C C C E	05	25½	10.53	+87
C C C E	06	23¼	10.54	+88
C C C E	07	19	10.54	+86
C C C E	08	17¼	10.52	+86
Campbell Soup	92	86¼	9.62	+126
Caterpillar	92	84⅝	9.43	+103
Caterpillar	93	73	9.84	+102
Cope Princip	09	15½	10.56	+91
Cope Int Cert	09	15⅞	10.56	+91
Chemical Ny 91	91	96⅛	10.20	+217
Chemical Ny 92	92	87	10.73	+228
Chemical Ny 93	93	78	11.07	+243
Chemical Ny 94	94	69⅛	11.41	+259
Chemical Ny 95	95	62	11.57	+262
Chemical Ny 96	96	55	11.78	+270
Chemical Ny 97	97	48	11.86	+269
Chemical Ny 98	98	40½	12.05	+270
Chemical Ny 99	99	35½	12.18	+323
Chemical Ny 00	00	31½	12.18	+365
Chemical Ny 01	01	27⅞	12.26	+376
Chemical Ny 02	02	24½	13.17	+382
Chemical Ny 03	03	21½	12.24	+345
Connect Mut	99	45	10.52	+103
Cracker	98	37	10.55	+220
Denmark	91	98⅛	10.11	+216
Denmark	98	90⅝	9.12	+94
Denmark	93	48⅝	9.71	+31
Deut Bk Fin	95	18¾	10.20	+125
E D F	95	70⅝	9.24	+34
Exportfin	94	70	9.33	+63
Exxon Cap	04	26½	9.87	+20
Fiat	91	94⅝	9.42	+135
First Fed	05	21	11.45	+179
Florida Fed	95	57	11.67	+267
Gaz De Fra	92	88½	9.21	+87
Gaz De Fra	94	73¾	9.62	+75
Gen Ele Cr Int	92	88⅝	9.11	+76
Gen Ele Cr Int	93	81	9.30	+66
Gen Ele Cr Int	94	73½	9.43	+50
Gen Ele Cr Int	95	66⅝	9.54	+58
Gen Ele Cr Int	96	58¾	9.70	+32
Gen Mills	04	24	10.84	+119
Gen Mills	13	9⅞	10.72	+173
GMAC Ov Feb03	92	88⅝	9.27	+95
GMAC Ov Oct01	92	87⅝	9.23	+81
Gulf Oil	92	88⅛	7.36	+91
Hewlett Pac	91	97⅞	9.74	+178
I A D B	94	66	9.42	+59
I A D B	98	45⅝	10.01	+59
I A D B Dec	08	16	10.59	+94
I A D B Jun	97	51½	10.41	+113
I A D B Jun	98	47⅝	10.08	+69
I A D B Jun	98	16¾	10.62	+97
I A D B Princ	08	16	10.59	+93
I C I Fin	94	64	11.14	+C0
I F F	93	79⅞	9.46	+101
I S E C Mar	97	49	11.78	+244
Indust Kred Bk	91	96⅜	9.42	+125
Marubeni	95	63⅛	9.97	+16
Middletown	10	195	4.08	-564
Mutual Ben	06	20⅝	10.85	+119
N I B	94	70⅞	9.24	+34
New England	99	42	10.98	+155
Penney Jc	94	72⅜	9.85	+102
Pepsico	92	88⅝	9.25	+93
Pepsico	94	73⅛	9.41	+96
Philip Morris	94	70⅞	9.31	+46
Prudential	99	45⅛	10.85	+82
Reynolds	92	84	13.52	+517
Rockefeller	00	37	n.a.	
S B C Cay	97	51⅛	9.71	+38
S E K Mar	94	73¾	9.27	+44
S E K Sep	94	70⅞	9.24	+34
Sears	92	88⅛	9.45	+130
Sears July	98	45½	10.66	+127
Sears May27	94	70¾	9.95	+110
Siemens X/w	01	36¼	9.94	+42
Sth Aust Govt	96	66¼	10.48	+156
Samit Fin	91	95¾	9.61	+156
Suntory	93	78⅛	9.63	+97
Transamerica	91	97	10.54	+241
Tsy Phy Corpus	91	7	n.a.	
Victorian P A	99	41	10.48	+102
World Bk	98	46½	10.78	+135
World Bk	02	30	10.52	+95
Xerox Credit	92	88½	9.45	+112

Floating Rate Notes

Deutsche Marks

Issuer & Mat	Price	Crt. Cpn.
African Dv Bk 8-1-97	99⅜	8.75
Amro Mar 05	99½	8.86
Asflnag Mar 05	99⅝	8.38
Austria Feb 05	99⅝	8.29
Austria Feb 98	93¼	8.00
Belgium Aug 97	100	8.81
Belgium Aug 99	99⅜	8.63
Belgium Mar 00	99⅝	8.43
Belgium May 95	99¼	8.44
Bk Greece Jul 98	99¾	8.85
Bk Greece Jun 92/95	99⅛	8.49
Bk Of China Nov 93	98¼	8.43
Bno Jun 92	100	8.63
Bundesbahn 13-mar-00	99½	8.34
Bundesbank 6-apr-00	99¼	8.10
Bundespost 4-may-00	99¼	8.40
Cibc Nov 95	93¼	8.38
Cic Mar 93	100	8.84
Coe Oct 95	100	8.63
Commerzbk Dec 93	99⅞	8.56
Commerzbk Oct 95	94	8.25
Cred Foncier 96	100	8.56
Creditop 15-may-94	99¼	8.47
Danish Ind 4/4/97	99½	8.94
Denmark Stars 96	100	9.00
Dg Bank 96	93¼	8.00
Dec 96	93¼	8.00
Dresdner Fin 96/99	99⅝	8.28
Dresdner Fin Jan 00	99⅝	8.54
Dresdner Fin Jul 98	99⅝	8.38
Ecsc Aug 97	99⅝	8.35
Eec 92	100⅛	8.75
Eib 16/12/90	99½	7.75
Eib 19/6/06	99⅛	8.36
Eib 2-oct-00	99½	8.73
Eib 30/8/06	99⅝	8.54
Eurofima Jul 97	100	8.38
Great Belt Feb 2000	99¼	8.32
Halifax May 1995	99⅝	8.53
Hydro Quebec Apr-00	99⅝	8.69
Ibj 95	93⅛	8.00
Ikb Fin Nv 95	93¼	8.25
Ireland 00 Feb	99⅝	8.63
Ireland 97 (Redmd)	100	9.00
Ireland 98 Stars	100	9.05
Ireland Jul 98	99⅝	8.44
Jp Morgan 95	93	8.00
Kfw Oct 99	99⅞	8.48
Kop Frn 11-apr-2000	99⅛	8.43
Lavoro Bk Feb 95	99¼	8.84
Lavoro Bk May-95	99¼	8.31
Lkb 95 Nov	100	8.56
Lkb 99 Jul	100	8.43
Lkb Feb 00	99⅞	8.44
Lkb97Jan	100	8.38
Lkb99Nov	100	8.59
Lufthansa Int Fin 00	99⅞	8.50
Malaysia Dec 05	94¼	8.38
Midland 98	95	8.56
Mitsubishi Fin Jan96	93⅛	8.00
Montedison 93	99½	8.88
Nationwide Bs Aug-95	99⅝	8.44
New Zealand Jun 97	99⅝	8.72
New Zealand Mar 95	99½	8.35
Okb 29-may-95	93	8.00
Rbc 95	99½	8.75
Renfe 96	99⅛	7.87
Saskatchewan Oct-97	99⅝	8.38
Se Banken Mar 95	99¾	8.38
Sec Pac 95	93¼	8.00
Staatsbank 20-sep-94	99⅝	8.77
Staatsbank 5-sep-95	99⅝	8.80
Staatsbk a Oct-94	99⅝	8.80
Staatsbk b Oct-94	99⅝	8.76
Staatsbank Ber Aug-93	99⅝	8.44
Ubf Feb 2000	99⅝	8.43
Union Finland 96	93	8.00
Wells Fargo 95	90	8.00

Pounds

Issuer & Mat	Price	Crt. Cpn.
Abbey Nat 90	99⅝	15.00
Abbey Nat 92/00	99⅝	15.00
Abbey Nat 93	99⅝	14.81
All & Leic Jul 93	99⅝	15.13
All & Leic Jul 94	99⅝	15.13
All & Leic Jul 96	99⅝	15.06
All & Leic May 95	100	15.13
All & Leic Nov 93	100	15.13
All & Leic Sep 93	100	15.06
Anglia 96 Sep	99⅝	15.08
Anglia 98 Jan	100	15.13
B/ham Midshire Mar95	99⅝	15.10
B/ham Midshire Sep98	99⅝	15.06
Brad & Bing Apr 98	99⅝	15.13
Brad & Bing May 94	99⅝	15.06
Brad & Bing Oct 97	99⅝	15.06
Brad & Bing Oct-97	99⅝	15.02
Bris & West Aug 94	99⅝	14.88
Bris & West Jul 93	99⅝	15.13
Bris & West Oct 92	99⅝	15.16
Britannia Feb 95	99⅝	15.06
Britannia May 94	99⅝	15.06
Britannia Oct 93	99⅝	15.06
Britannia Oct 96	99⅝	15.10
Cheltenham Mar 94	99⅝	15.06
Cie Bancaire 95	99⅝	14.84
Coll Mort Sec No1 a1	99⅝	15.06
Coll Mort Sec No1 a2	99⅝	15.06
Coll Mort Sec No1 a3	99⅝	15.06
Coll Mort Sec No3 a	99⅝	15.06
Coll Mort Sec No4	99⅝	15.31
Coll Mort Sec No5	99⅝	15.25
Domus Mort 1	99⅝	15.25
Ex Finance 1 Plc	100	15.25
Ferrovie Oct 95	99⅝	15.34
Gracechurch 2019	99⅝	15.14
Halifax 92 Oct	99⅝	15.00
Halifax 94 May	100	15.10
Halifax 95 Jul	99⅝	15.06
Halifax Feb 94	100	15.13
Halifax Sep96 Tnch 1	99⅝	15.02
Halifax Sep96 Tnch 2	100¼	14.96
Hmc 5a	99⅝	15.27
Hmc 6	99⅝	15.19
Hmc No 01	99⅝	15.25
Hmc No 02 Feb 15	100	15.25
Hmc No 03 Jul 15	100	15.22
Hmc No 04 Aug 21	99½	15.24
Hmcz No 020	100	14.35
Ill Nov 94	99⅝	15.06
Ill Oct 94	99⅝	15.13
Leeds Perm 94 Oct	100	15.06
Leeds Perm 96 Mar	99⅝	15.06
Leeds Perm 98	99⅝	15.06
Leeds Perm Feb 1997	99⅝	15.13
Mass 2 May 2017	99⅝	15.38
Mocs No 1 Jul 18	100	15.38
Mtc 1 Mar 2020	100	15.38
Mtc 2 Aug 2023	100	15.38
Mtc 3 Oct 2023	100	15.34
Mills Mkt Bd 93	99⅝	15.06
Mort Sec 1b Jan-23	100½	15.06
Mort Secs 1	100	15.38
Mort Secs 2	99⅝	15.13
Nat Provincial 02/99	99⅝	15.13
Nat Provincial Mar96	99⅝	15.13
Nationwide b/s 93Feb	99⅝	15.00
Nationwide b/s 95Oct	99⅝	15.00
Nationwide b/s 96Jul	99⅝	15.02
Nationwide b/s 96Oct	99⅝	15.02
Nationwide Bs Jun-95	99⅝	14.98
New Zealand Aug 97	99⅝	15.00
Nhl 1 Sep 13	100	15.14
Nhl 2 Oct 14	99⅝	15.24
Nhl 3 Nov 14	99⅝	15.25
Nhl 4 Oct 15	99⅝	15.24
Northern Rock 92	99⅝	15.13
Northern Rock 95	99⅝	15.13
Prudential 95	100	15.25
Resid No 1 May 18	100	15.25
Resid No 2 Jul 18	100	15.25
Smith Bench May 92	99⅝	15.25
Srl Mort Notes No1	99½	15.13
Temple Court No 1	99⅝	15.19
Tmc No 01 Sep 14	100	15.24
Tmc No 02 Nov 14	100	15.24
Tmc No 03 Apr 15	100	15.24
Tmc No 04 May 15	100	15.25
Tmc No 05 Sep 15	100	15.25
Tmc No 06 Oct 15	100	15.25
Tmc No 07 Nov 15	100	15.25
Tmc No 08 Dec 18	100	15.25
Tmc No 09 Feb 19	100	15.25
Tmc No 10 Jan 19	100	15.25
Tmc No 11 Mar 20	99⅝	15.25
Tmc Pimbs 6 Aug-28	99⅝	15.25
Tmc Pimbs No 1	99⅝	15.25
Tmc Pimbs No 2	99⅝	15.25
Tmc Pimbs No 4a	99⅝	15.24
Tmc Pimbs No 4b	99⅝	15.21
Tmc Pimbs No 5	99⅝	15.19
Town & Count Frn	99⅝	15.13
Woolwich b/s Jul 93	100	15.13
Woolwich b/s Mar 94	99⅝	15.06
Woolwich b/s Nov 95	99⅝	15.06
Woolwich Bs Apr-95	99⅝	15.13
Yorkshire b/s Feb 94	99⅝	15.13
Yorkshire b/s Jul 97	99⅝	15.07

Dollars

Issuer & Mat	Price	Crt. Cpn.
Alb Perp	86	8.81
Alb Perp	85	8.63
Alaska Finance Jul01	99⅝	8.41
Alberta 93	99⅝	8.41
American s & l 96	84½	9.13
Anz Perp	86	8.69
Arbuthnot Mar 92	100	8.44
Autostrade Jun 93	99⅝	8.82
Banco Di Roma Aug-97	96¼	8.19
Barclays Ovs Mar 04	92	9.25
Barclays Perp Old	90	8.56
Barclays Perp Ser 1	88¼	8.33
Barclays Perp Ser 2	96½	8.43
Bbl Int Jun 01	95½	8.44
Bci Jun 98	96¼	8.86
Bco Di Napoli Aug 97	96¼	8.86
Bco Di Napoli Dec 96	99⅝	8.88
Bco Di Napoli Nov 91	99½	8.47
Bco Di Roma Dec 97	94	8.47
Bco Di Roma Jan 81	99⅝	8.44
Bco Santo Spirito 93	99⅝	8.31
Belgium Dec 99	99⅝	8.19
Belgium Feb 91	100	8.44
Belgium Jan 96a	99⅝	8.38
Belgium Jul 96 Usd	99⅝	8.25
Belgium Nov 96	99⅝	8.44
Belgium Oct 94	99⅝	8.69
Bergen Bk Perp	86	8.62
Bfce Aug 97 (Cap)	100	8.42
Bfce Nov 96	99⅝	8.38
Bfg 92	100	8.19
Bfg 96	99⅝	8.44
Bk Ireland Perp	84⅝	8.56
Bk Nova Scotia Aug85	81	8.69
Bk Scotland Perp	80	8.56
Bk Tokyo Dec88/91	100	9.00
Bk Tokyo Oct 93	100⅛	8.13
Bkp 1995 Feb	100	8.80
Bkp Apr 05 Mthly	100	8.38
Bkp Jul 97 (Cap)	100	8.45
Bnp Perp	100⅛	8.38
Bnp Sep 91	100	8.50
Bq Indosuez 97 (Cap)	99⅝	8.81
Bq Indosuez 97 New	99⅝	8.44
Bq Paribas Perp 1	95	8.25
Bq Paribas Perp 2	91	8.38
Caixa Geral Mar 94	100	8.50
Carteret s & l 96	99½	8.56
Cbs Perp New	97½	8.44
Cbs Perp Old	98½	8.19
Ccf Feb 94	100	8.56
Ccf Mar 97 (Mthly)	98¼	8.38
Ccf Oct 92	100	8.38
Centrust 92/95	99⅝	8.56
Centrust Jun 96	99⅝	8.25
Centrust Sep 96	99⅝	8.16
Cepme Jun 95	100	8.31
Cff Oct 98	99⅝	8.44
Christiania Perp	85	[illegible]
Cibc 2084	80	[illegible]
Cibc Aug 85	82	[illegible]
Citicorp Perp 1	79	[illegible]
Citicorp Perp 2	81	[illegible]
Citicorp Mar 96	99½	[illegible]
Columbia Sl 1 96	99⅝	[illegible]
Comalco 95	99⅝	[illegible]
Commerzbk Aug92	99⅝	[illegible]
Commerzbk Feb 95	99⅝	[illegible]
Council Of Europe 93	99⅝	[illegible]
Cred Lyon Aug 97	99⅝	[illegible]
Cred Lyon Dec 99	99⅝	[illegible]
Cred Lyon Jul 00	96	[illegible]
Creditas 93	99½	[illegible]
Creditanstalt 98/94	100	[illegible]
Crestland Dec 97	99⅝	[illegible]
Csfb Perp	82	[illegible]
Den Danske Bank Perp	88⅛	[illegible]
Den Danske Oct 98	99⅝	[illegible]
Denmark Aug 96	99⅝	[illegible]
Dev Fin Corp Nz Perp	88	[illegible]
Die Erste Oest 92/94	99⅝	[illegible]
Dnc Mar 91	99⅝	[illegible]
Dnc Perp	83⅛	[illegible]
Dnc Perp (Conv)	82⅛	[illegible]
Dresdner Fin 91	100⅛	[illegible]
Dresdner Fin 92	100⅛	[illegible]
Dresdner Fin 93	99⅝	[illegible]
Eab 92	97	[illegible]
Eab Dec 93	99½	[illegible]
East River Aug93	99⅝	[illegible]
Enl 93	99⅝	[illegible]
Ferrovie Feb 94	100	[illegible]
Ferrovie May 97	99⅝	[illegible]
Fidelity Fed Oct 92	99½	[illegible]
Fortune s&l 91	99⅝	[illegible]
Fst Fed Mich May 95	99½	[illegible]
Georgia Fed Dec 96	99½	[illegible]
Giro 91	99⅝	[illegible]
Great Lakes s&l 97	99⅝	[illegible]
Grindlays 92	99⅝	[illegible]
Grindlays 94	99⅝	[illegible]
Gt Western 1St Sav 92	99⅝	[illegible]
Gzb Perp	99⅝	[illegible]
Hill Samuel Perp	88¼	[illegible]
Hong Kong Perp 1	77	[illegible]
Hong Kong Perp 2	78	[illegible]
Hong Kong Perp 3	76	[illegible]
Household Jan96	99⅝	[illegible]
Hydro 02 (Mthly)	99⅝	[illegible]
Hydro May 05	99⅝	[illegible]
Hydro Perp	99⅝	[illegible]
Ibrd Perp	99⅝	[illegible]
Ici 97	99⅝	[illegible]
Ics 27-apr-1992	99½	[illegible]
Ireland Jan 98	99⅝	[illegible]
Ireland Nov 00	99⅝	[illegible]
Iavakmar 90	100	[illegible]
Iavakmar 92	100	[illegible]
Italy Dec 05	100½	[illegible]
Kab 95 Redmd	99⅝	[illegible]
Kleinwort Perp	80	[illegible]
Libra Bnk Plc May 95	99⅝	[illegible]
Lloyds Perp 1	83	[illegible]
Lloyds Perp 2	82	[illegible]
Lloyds Perp 3	82	[illegible]
Mgn Grenfell Perp	91½	[illegible]
Midland Intl 92	92¼	[illegible]
Midland Mar 97	98	[illegible]
Midland Perp 1	80	[illegible]
Midland Perp 2	80½	[illegible]
Midland Perp 3	78½	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Nov90	100	[illegible]
Mitsui Fin 96	99⅝	[illegible]
Montreal Urban Mar91	5	[illegible]
Muirfield Fnds a	5	[illegible]
Muirfield Fnds b	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nab Perp	81	[illegible]
Nat Bk Canada 87 Feb	98	[illegible]
Nat Bk Canada Jul 91	95	[illegible]
Nat West Fin Apr 05	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat West Fin Pe Old	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat West Perp (a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat West Perp (b)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat West Perp (c)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Zealand Aug 93	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Zealand Jun 96	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northeast Savings 95	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northeast Savings 96	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oesterbank 92	[illegible]	[illegible]
Okobank Oct 91	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portugal Dec 93	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacaro Oct-98	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quebec Oct 2001	[illegible]	[illegible]
R Bemine Perp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rbs Perp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Renfe Nov98	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rep Ny Perp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhone-poulenc Perp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ribwa Perp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rio 94	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rothschilds Perp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Bk Canada 2085	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trust Sep 85	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sabre (l) Ltd 92	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Barbara Aug96	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Barbara Sep96	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sanwa Intl Jan 93	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scotland Intl 92	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sfe Int 91	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sncb Jan91	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sncf 88/97	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sncf Nov 91	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soc Gen Perp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soc Gen Tranche 1 9%	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Bk Victoria Perp	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Of Victoria 97/00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand Chart Perp1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand Chart Perp2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand Chart Perp3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand Chart Perp4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Bk Nsw Feb98	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taiyo 92/04	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokaimia 92/94	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tricon Corp Mar 91	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uk Govt 28/7/96	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vereinswest July 91	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna City Mar92	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westpac Perp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolside Aldc 97	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolside Ibl 97	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zentralsparkass Jul 91	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ecus

Issuer & Mat	Price	Crt. Cpn.
Bco Agricoltur Jun93	99¼	[illegible]
Belgium Apr 00	100	[illegible]
Belgium May 99	100¼	[illegible]
Bco Aug 96 (Ecu)	98	[illegible]
Ccce Feb 96	99	[illegible]
Cff Apr 96 (Ecu)	99¼	[illegible]
Enl 92	99⅝	[illegible]
Ireland Apr 97	100	[illegible]
Lavoro Bc Naz Apr 00	98	[illegible]
Pacaro 195ept97	98	[illegible]
Sl-gobain Perp	92	[illegible]

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, September 28.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

[illegible]

NL— No initial sales load. f— Previous day's quote. r— Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Crédit Local de France	$100	1997	1/16	100	—	Below 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations $100,000. (Crédit Lyonnais Euro-Securities.)
Nikko Securities Deutschland	$100	2000	0.35	100	—	Over 3-month Libor until 1995 and 0.45 over thereafter. Callable at par in 1995. Fees 0.30%. Denominations $100,000. Loan participation certificates for Ashikaga Bank. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Trips Ltd Series 0	$70	1992	0.40	100.10	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations $1 million. (Toyo Trust Int'l.)
ASLK-CGER	DM 70	2001	⅜	100	—	Over 6-month Libor until 1996 and 0.75 over thereafter. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Increased from 50 million marks. (Trinkaus & Burkhardt.)
Forsta Sparbanken	DM 200	1993	0.20	—	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable private placement. Issue price and fees not disclosed. (Union Bank of Switzerland.)
Staatsbank Berlin	DM 4,000	1994	0.05	100	—	Over 6-month Fibor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Staatsbank Berlin	DM 4,000	1994	0.05	100	—	Over 3-month Fibor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. (Deutsche Bank.)
BHH Int'l Finance	£ 90	1995	⅜	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations £100,000. (Paribas Capital Markets.)
Bradford & Bingley Building Society	£ 150	1997	0.08	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 1995. Fees 0.24%. Denominations £10,000. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Cosmon Int'l Finance	$ 35	1995	10¼	90.35	—	Quarterly. Noncallable. Fees 1½%. Denominations $10,000. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
IBJ Leasing Hong Kong	$ 30	2000	9.70	102	—	Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations $100,000. (IBJ Int'l.)
Marubeni UK	$ 52	1995	9.40	101¾	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations $250,000. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Toyota Motor Credit	$250	1993	9	101.475	100.35	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Yoshida Int'l Finance	$ 30	2000	9.70	102	—	Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations $100,000. (IBJ Int'l.)
Crédit Commercial de France	FF 500	1992	13½	100.775	99.78	Noncallable. Fees 1%. (Crédit Commercial de France.)
IBM Int'l Finance	ITL 150,000	1994	12¾	101½	99.88	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
Export-Import Bank of Japan	ECU 200	1995	10⅝	101⅝	99.75	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Paribas Capital Markets.)
ABB Finance	Aus$100	1995	13¾	101.40	99.40	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
National Australia Bank	Aus$ 60	1994	14	101¾	99.80	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation	Aus$ 100	1995	14.80	102	—	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Samuel Montagu & Co.)
World Bank	Aus$ 100	1995	13½	101.15	99.53	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Hambros Bank.)
Nordbanken	Y 8,000	1993	8½	101.30	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (LTCB Int'l.)
Equity-Linked						
Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding	$340	1994	5	100	98.25	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 505 yen per share and at 137.75 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Mutoh Industries	$100	1994	5	100	101.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 2,747 yen per share and at 137.75 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (New Japan Securities Europe.)
Niigata Engineering	$150	1994	5	100	98.00	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Oct. 2. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Nippon Columbia	$100	1994	open	100	98.50	Coupon indicated at 5⅛%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Oct. 3. (Nomura Int'l.)
Shimano Industrial	$200	1994	open	100	100.00	Coupon indicated at 5⅛%. Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Oct. 1. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Nippon Zeon	DM 160	1994	5¼	100	—	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set Oct. 1. (Deutsche Bank.)

Budget Accord No News to Markets

By H.J. Maidenberg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While negotiators for the Bush administration and Congress reached an 11th-hour budget deficit agreement Sunday, the pact was expected and discounted late last week by the credit markets, analysts said.

"Not only is the agreement just a starting point, but the disgraceful spectacle gave the nation a fiscal result that must still be hashed over in Congress," said Donald H. Straszheim, chief economist at Merrill Lynch & Co. "We still don't have a national fiscal policy."

Last Friday, when Merrill Lynch added its voice to the chorus of credit market analysts who say they believe that the nation is already in a recession, it raised the prospect of a substantial decline in interest rates. How deep will the decline be and how soon will it become manifest?

"We believe the recession, which probably began in late June, will not be as severe as the ones in 1974-75 and 1980-82," Mr. Straszheim said. "And we expect the Federal Reserve to respond by easing credit within a month. Unless two wild cards turn up, we can expect short-term rates to drop 1.5 percentage points and long yields to fall half as much within six months."

The two wild cards, Mr. Straszheim said, were a further deterioration in the "fragile commercial banking industry and a sharp rise in the debt levels of all sectors of the economy."

As it was, the discount rate on 90-day Treasury bills fell to 7.13 percent last Friday from 7.37 percent the week before, while at the long end the yield on the benchmark 30-year bonds declined to 8.93 percent from 9.12 percent.

But the decline in short-term rates last week was clouded by the usual "window dressing" that occurs at the end of a quarter when many portfolio managers seek to unload unprofitable investments.

David M. Jones, chief economist

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

at Aubrey G. Langston & Co., primary dealers in Treasury securities, said he doubted whether the Fed can ease credit, and held that other forces had caused the recent decline in rates and yields.

"We have two distinct Treasury debt markets, the short term that consists of bills and two-year notes and is most easily influenced by Fed operations, and the longer maturities," Mr. Jones said. "The Fed, faced with the threat of an oil-fueled rise in inflation, will probably stand pat. The Fed remembers the surge in inflation that attended the sharp rises in oil prices in 1974-75 and again in 1980-82."

As for the recent drop in short-term rates, Mr. Jones said it reflected strong moves by the Securities and Exchange Commission to sharply restrict the holdings of commercial paper issued by smaller corporations.

"At the long end of the Treasury debt market," he continued, "yields will continue to be influenced by the Mideast situation and, increasingly, by the growing reluctance of Japanese institutional investors to buy our ever-increasing volume of government debt."

Soviets Slowly Repay Debt

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is repaying [illegible] debt to foreign companies, but not as fast as it would like, one of the country's top bankers said in an interview published Sunday.

Yuri Moskovsky, head of the Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs, told the daily Pravda that the equivalent of [illegible] a billion rubles ($1.7 billion at the official exchange rate) had been paid over the past six to eight weeks.

But he said: "We are not reducing the debt as [illegible] as we would like. Some organizations are continuing to sign contracts without worrying about sources of payment."

Late payments by Soviet foreign trade organizations until recently prompt payers, have caused Western creditors [illegible] this year.

But bankers say the situation improved after Moscow borrowed 5 billion Deutsche marks ($3.19 billion) from West Germany in June.

Much of this loan was used to cover unpaid [illegible] bills from West German companies. "We are making efforts to pay firms from other countries," Mr. Moskovsky said.

As Credit Shrinks, Markets Show Deflation Fears

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After years of expansion, credit now appears to be contracting around the world.

The great fear is that borrowers will say no when it comes time to repay.

"We could be in the early stages of a fairly intensive period of private debt repudiation," says Chuck Clough, chief strategist at Merrill Lynch.

The evidence that such a thing is happening is still limited.

"Junk bond" defaults are rising, and bank real estate loans are turning bad at an alarming rate, but there is only limited evidence of growing consumer defaults.

But what is clear is that financial stocks are warning of huge problems, and not only in the United States.

Shares in Industrial Bank of Japan have lost two-thirds of their value this year, just about as much as Chase Manhattan's stock.

Yet interest rates — despite soaring oil prices and alarming inflation talk — are not rising.

Instead of inflation, the market may be warning, the big threat is deflation, as asset values decline across the board.

"The surprise might be that we have a Treasury bond rally rather suddenly," agrees Mr. Clough. If the wave of private defaults does grow, he adds, "quality income streams will be extremely limited."

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WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, September 28.

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.		High	Low	Last	Chng.
Citicorp	131760	15⅝	12¾	14¼	−1½
Chase	123078	12⅝	10⅛	11⅜	−1
AT&T	118881	31⅞	30½	30⅞	−⅛
GenEl	114068	56	50¾	54½	−1⅜
PhilMr	106599	45½	43	45¼	+½
Boeing s	100712	42¾	38½	41⅝	−1⅜
PepsiC s	92998	23	21	23	+⅜
MCA	90061	62⅛	34⅛	58¼	+23⅝
IBM	89476	107⅛	102⅞	106⅞	−⅜
Unisys	77897	7⅝	4⅞	5	−3⅜
WalMrt s	71763	27⅜	25⅞	27¼	+⅞
Waste s	71738	34	30½	33⅝	+¼
GnMotr	65380	37⅛	35⅜	36¼	−⅜
FedNM	61234	28¾	25¼	28⅞	+2⅛
Limitd s	60458	14⅝	12½	13⅝	−⅜
GTE s	60381	26⅝	25⅛	26⅝	+1
SecPac	59713	24¼	19	22½	−1⅜
BnkAm	55927	20½	18¼	20⅛	
EKodak	55509	40⅞	37¼	38½	−2⅜
OcciPet	55460	21⅝	18⅛	19⅝	−1⅜
Exxon	53958	51¼	48⅝	49	−2⅛
BrMySq	51625	58¼	55½	57⅜	+½
AmExp	51158	22¼	19½	21⅛	−1⅜
ChmBnk	50134	16⅞	13¼	15½	−1½
UCarb	48181	15¾	14⅛	15	−¼

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.		High	Low	Last	Chng.
PW Nk pw	39955	11¾	9½	10¾	+1¼
SNk 193wt	32515	22¼	18⅞	21⅛	+2⅜
Dk Nk wt	31457	23	19¼	22	+2⅞
EksNk wt	20807	11¾	9⅛	10⅝	+1⅝
EchoBy	20491	14⅛	12⅝	13⅞	+1⅛
Hillsbrv n	19876	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
SolPhb n	19834	4⅜	3⅜	3⅞	+½
FruitL	15349	9⅝	7⅝	9½	+1⅛
SNk 193wt	14654	23½	19⅞	22⅜	+2⅝
WangB	13796	3⅝	2⅞	3¼	−¼
BAT In	12564	10	9⅝	10	+⅜
WDigitl	12482	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	−⅝
SFT 393pw	11328	6⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
ContAir	11163	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−1⅛
SFT 393pw	10720	5⅞	4¼	4⅝	+⅜
ENSCO	10550	4⅛	3½	3⅝	−⅛
Amdhl	10233	17⅞	10	10⅝	−1⅛
RhnP rt	9384	11½	10½	11⅜	+⅞
SNk 93cwt	9392	2⅝	2	2⅝	+½
Coren g	9308	6	5⅞	6	+½
CoreCr	8789	14½	12½	12¾	−1⅞
DowC rt	8500	7⅛	7	7¼	+¼
CtzFst s	7776	5⅜	3	3⅝	−1⅝
MSR	7637	3½	2⅞	3½	+⅝
BT Nk wt	7567	59⅝	49⅝	57⅛	+6¼

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	857,4280,000
Week ago	745,410,000
Year ago	757,420,000
Two years ago	674,490,000
Jan 1 to date	29,733,429,000
1989 to date	31,434,840,000
1988 to date	31,818,100,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	76,260,000
Week ago	56,000,000
Year ago	69,280,000
Jan 1 to date	2,537,559,000
1989 to date	2,309,040,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	432	520
Declined	1500	1380
Unchanged	219	277
Total Issues	2171	2177
New Highs	10	40
New Lows	871	596

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	197	225
Declined	649	565
Unchanged	150	190
Total Issues	996	980
New Highs	17	21
New Lows	282	171

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September, 1990

Ferruzzi To Raise $1.3 Billion

Reuters

MILAN — Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA, the Ferruzzi group's main holding company, is planning to raise capital of up to 1.5 trillion lire ($1.3 billion).

The food and chemicals company said in a statement Saturday that the capital-raising plan is linked "to the needs for development and consolidation of the industrial activities of the Ferruzzi group, particularly in the chemicals sector."

The Ferruzzi family firm, Serafino Ferruzzi Srl is willing to guarantee the Ferruzzi capital operations, the company said.

The announcement came as Ferruzzi reported that its consolidated net profit declined 8.2 percent in the first half of the year, to 180 billion lire from 196 billion a year earlier. Consolidated sales also fell, to 8.3 trillion lire from 8.5 trillion. The company said that its net debt increased 9.9 percent to 8.9 trillion from 8.1 trillion at the end of 1989.

Ferruzzi said that it expected its full-year operating profit to be basically in line with that of the year earlier, when it totaled 1.9 trillion lire.

Ferruzzi's capital-raising plan was disclosed two days after its Montedison SpA unit said that it was planning to raise capital of up to 2.5 trillion lire.

EUROBONDS: *After Gulf Crisis, a Rally Is Seen*

(Continued from first finance page)

German government bonds narrowed to a historic low of only 0.8 percent last May and subsequently widened again to stand now at almost 1.6 percent.

Mr. Potts not only expects European rates to start easing next year, but also anticipates that the spread between French and German bonds will narrow again — a recipe for a powerful gain in the price of French bonds.

At present, however, bankers admit that potential clients remain on the sidelines. The new issues coming to the Eurobond market are largely targeted to mopping up the principal payments on maturing issues.

The uncertainty about interest rates should be an ideal environment for the issuance of floating rate notes.

The East German Staatsbank raised 8 billion Deutsche marks ($5.1 billion) last week, issuing 4 billion DM of four-year notes with interest floating over the six-month Frankfurt interbank rate and 4 billion DM of 3½-year paper floating over the three-month rate. With the new issues, Staatsbank has issued 24 billion DM of floaters, all of which become a liability of the German government after Oct. 3.

The new 4 billion DM 3½-year issue is the first to be priced over the three-month interbank rate. Like all previous issues, the new debt pays interest of five basis points over the interbank rate.

This is a generous return given that the German government can borrow at a cost below Fibor. Still, the Staatsbank paper, offered at par, ended the week at a modest discount — 99.84-.89 for the six-month Fibor issue and 99.89-.94 for the three-month Fibor issue — indicating investors are feeling quite full of Staatsbank paper.

In the dollar sector, Goldman Sachs and Financial Security Assurance marketed a novel variable rate note backed by perpetual floating rate notes and other assets. The cost of the underlying securities amounted to the $271 million raised by RSVP City, the special purpose vehicle created for the exercise.

The money will finance the purchase of the perpetuals whose interest payments will serve to finance the interest payments of RSVP, as well as a 40-year zero-coupon bond issued by the World Bank and a 40-year coupon bond issued by a U.S. government agency, which will provide the cash to repay the principal, and a 16-year zero that will provide the cash that may be needed to extend the life of the repackaged offer.

In theory, the RSVP paper will be redeemed in the year 2006. But if the price on the perpetual bonds has not improved sufficiently the final maturity will be in 2030. If the maturity is extended, holders will be paid a premium of 5 percent.

The underlying securities provide an annual income of 75 basis points over Libor. The initial interest payment on the RSVP paper, made up of 15 different series designed to match the interest payment dates of the perpetuals, is 25 basis points over Libor.

Like all variable rate notes, Goldman and FSA negotiate at each interest payment date a new margin over Libor. Holders of the RSVP paper can request to be repaid or roll over their holding.

ECONOMY: *U.S. Business Firm on Spending Plans*

(Continued from first finance page)

extended period of very slow growth for the American economy, perhaps with a decline in production in one quarter or another, that would stretch well into next year.

Interestingly, economists from many of the major industries that usually take it on the chin when the U.S. economy gets soft or declines, including steel, aluminum, autos and heavy-equipment manufacturers, do not think that will happen to their industries this time.

The expectation that the economy will remain flat rather than decline can be traced to two key points, one fact, the other prediction.

The fact, cited time and again by the economists, is that there are virtually no excess inventories anywhere in the economy. And the prediction is that business-investment plans will not be affected in a major way because that spending is driven primarily by the need to modernize to remain competitive in an open world economy.

Both of those factors were behind Bernard Lashinsky's assertion that the U.S. steel industry does not face hard times. Mr. Lashinsky, chief economist for corporate planning at Inland Steel Industries, told an NABE session that shipments of steel this year ought to match 1989's 84 million tons.

Furthermore, Mr. Lashinsky expects 1991 to be at least as good for steel. He believes that some markets, such as autos, will not drop much below their current production levels, while steel's industrial markets remain healthy. Some industries, such as paper, autos and textiles, are completing major investment programs, he said, but other industries are cranking them up, including public utilities and oil.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Sept.26	Sept.19
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	9.45	9.40
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	9.24	9.22
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	8.67	8.65
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	13.35	13.42
French francs, less than 5 yrs	10.65	10.70
Ital. lira, less than 5 yrs	12.81	12.90
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	10.93	10.87
ECU, 8 yrs & over	10.72	10.56
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	10.59	10.49
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	12.29	11.70
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	14.14	14.10
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	13.54	13.41
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	7.95	7.94
Yen, less than 5 yrs	8.18	8.14

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales Sept. 27

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	72.00	309.50	951.30	1,428.50
Convert.	—	2.60	—	—
FRNs	206.80	133.70	5,412.00	528.50
ECP	5,137.80	1,319.80	11,535.50	3,516.30
Total	5,415.80	1,765.60	18,898.70	5,473.30

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	5,490.70	8,718.50	15,472.10	11,751.40
Convert.	163.80	729.10	742.10	498.20
FRNs	4,287.20	962.00	6,953.40	4,140.00
ECP	3,497.30	2,704.00	2,282.90	2,741.40
Total	13,499.80	13,113.60	25,450.50	19,121.20

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates Sept. 28

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	8 5/16	8 5/16	8 5/16
Deutsche mark	8⅝	8½	8⅝
Pound sterling	15	15	14 15/16
French franc	9 15/16	10 5/16	10½
ECU	9 15/16	10¼	10 9/16
Yen	8¼	8½	8 11/16

Source: Morgan Guaranty, Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds Sept. 28

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk-ago yield
30.09.92	100 7/32	100 9/32	8.00	8.12
15.08.93	99 19/32	99 21/32	8.15	8.28
30.09.94	100 16/32	100 18/32	8.25	8.47
15.11.95	100 6/32	100 8/32	8.44	8.59
15.07.97	99 1/32	99 3/32	8.69	8.85
15.08.00	99 20/32	99 22/32	8.80	8.98
15.02.06	102 21/32	102 25/32	9.05	9.15
15.08.20	98	98 2/32	8.94	9.12

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates Sept. 28

Tax Exempt Bonds	
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	7.81 %
Money Market Funds	
Donoghue's 7-Day Average	7.47 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	5.88 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	10.22 %

Source: New York Times Service, UPI.

Baltica Stake In Insurer Cost $576 Million

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — The Danish insurance and finance concern Baltica Holding A/S paid 3.4 billion kroner ($576 million) for its 80 percent stake in the recently privatized State Life Assurance Institute, the government said Saturday.

Baltica emerges as Denmark's biggest insurance company but had to pay well above market forecasts.

The remaining 20 percent of the insurer will be sold to its staff and 400,000 policyholders.

Finance Minister Henning Dyremoseh said the total sale would produce a profit of 3.9 billion kroner for the state.

MCA: *Some Skeptical of Buyout*

(Continued from first finance page)

"Both the seller and the buyer have the capability to complete it. The deal is attractive for Matsushita because it gets all of MCA's operating strengths."

Wall Street valuations of MCA ranged from about $70 a share to $90 and above. People familiar with the negotiations said the 77-year-old MCA chairman could walk away from the deal if his demands are not satisfied, as he has done at least twice before in the early 1980s following talks with RCA Corp. and Walt Disney Co.

"Wasserman's an astute businessman and he's not going to sell it unless he knows he's getting top dollar," one source said. "It's going to happen. He's very, very loyal, he's been holding out for years, and they'll pay top dollar."

Several Wall Street arbitragers shunned the stock, nevertheless.

"Our view is it's very risky," an arbitrager said. "It'll either go way up or way down. It could be a tender offer and be done very quickly or a stock deal and take four months."

"It's very hard to handicap," another said. "I don't know who's the 'Mr. No' or the 'Mr. Yes.'"

Most analysts said Mr. Wasserman will have final say.

"Mr. Wasserman's still king of the mountain," said Charles Lewis, a Shearson Lehman Brothers vice president. "They put the company up for sale with reservations." He added: "Mr. Wasserman can change his mind."

Another analyst said, "If we don't see an announcement within 10 days it's not going to happen."

But Mr. Block said: "I think we're looking at a minimum of two weeks, and more likely three or four, for a final agreement. This is a very complicated deal."

(Reuters, UPI)

AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK
IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE
THE OPENING OF
ITS NEWEST OFFICE
AT 16 RUE DE CONTAMINES,
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

FOR INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT CARLO CAMMELLI,
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER,
AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK (SWITZERLAND) S.A.
TELEPHONE: 41-22-702-0808
TELEX: 421 988 A • FACSIMILE: 41-22-789-2228
THE BANK MAINTAINS A GLOBAL
NETWORK OF 88 OFFICES IN 19 COUNTRIES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK

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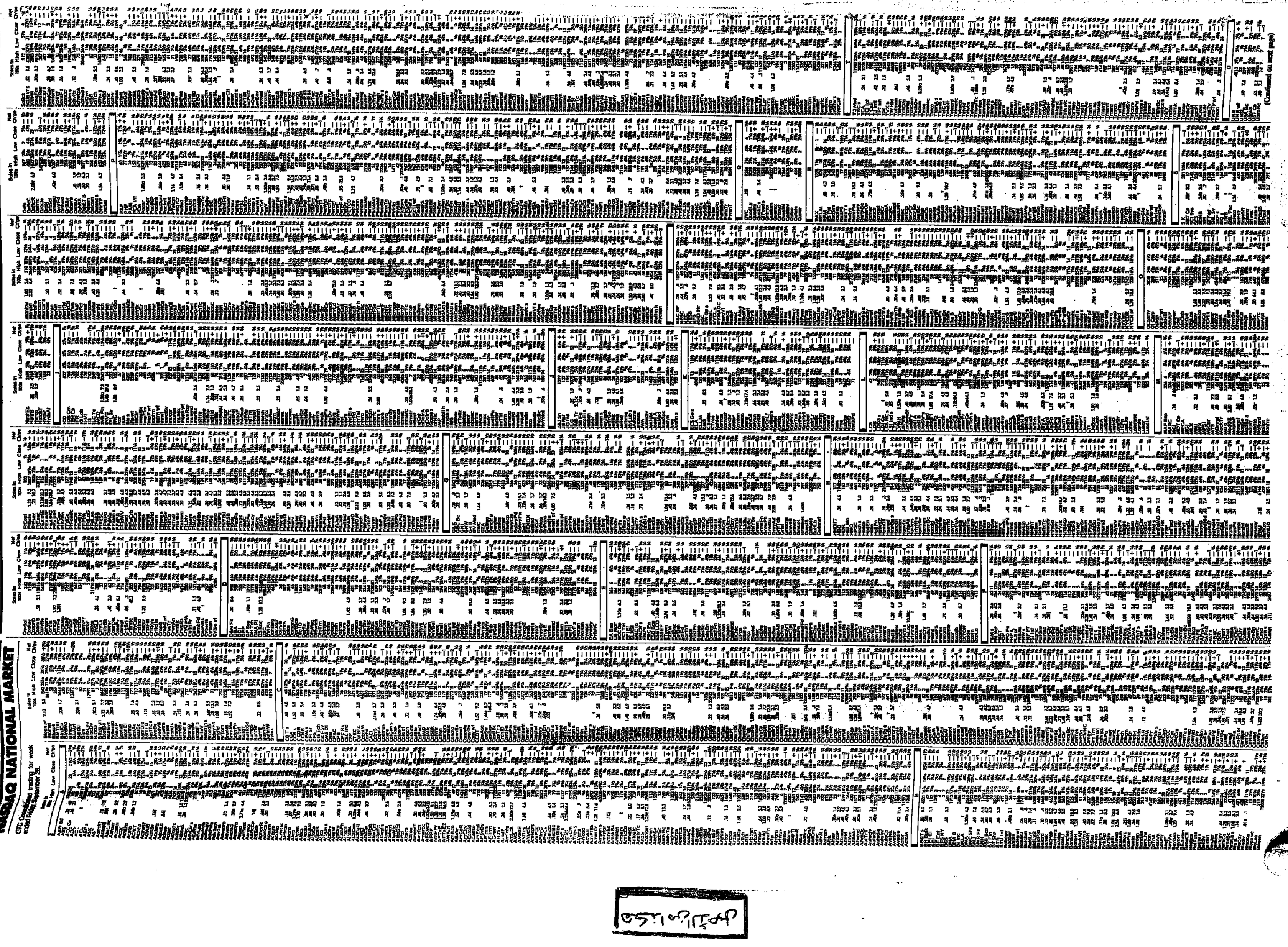
هكذا من الأصل

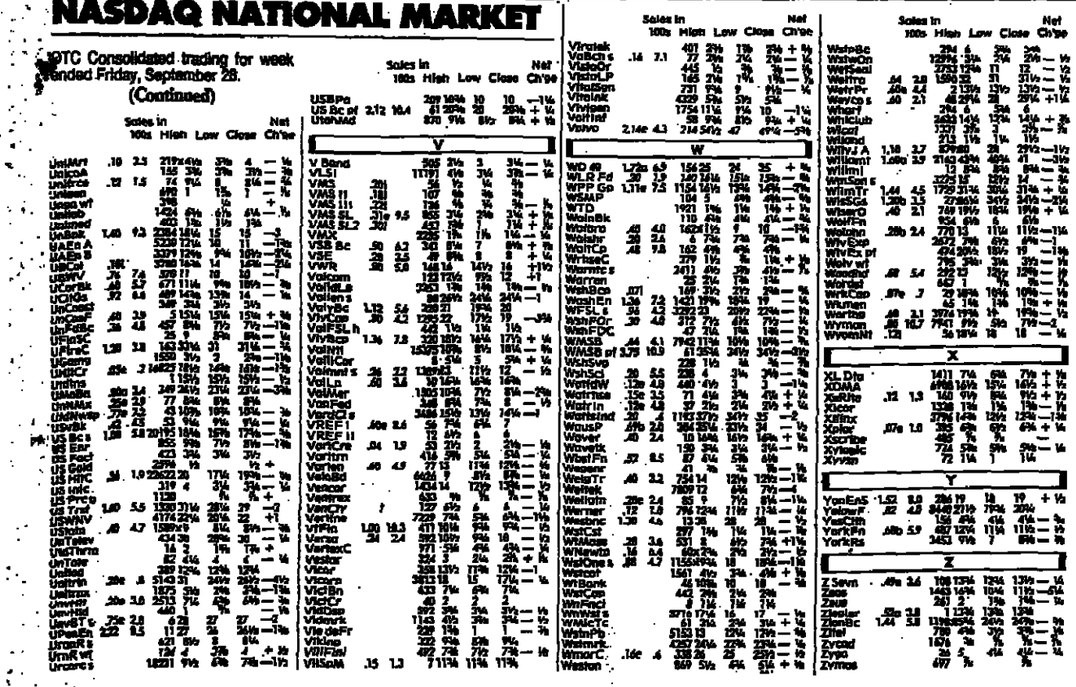
NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Unofficial trading for week ended Friday, September 28.



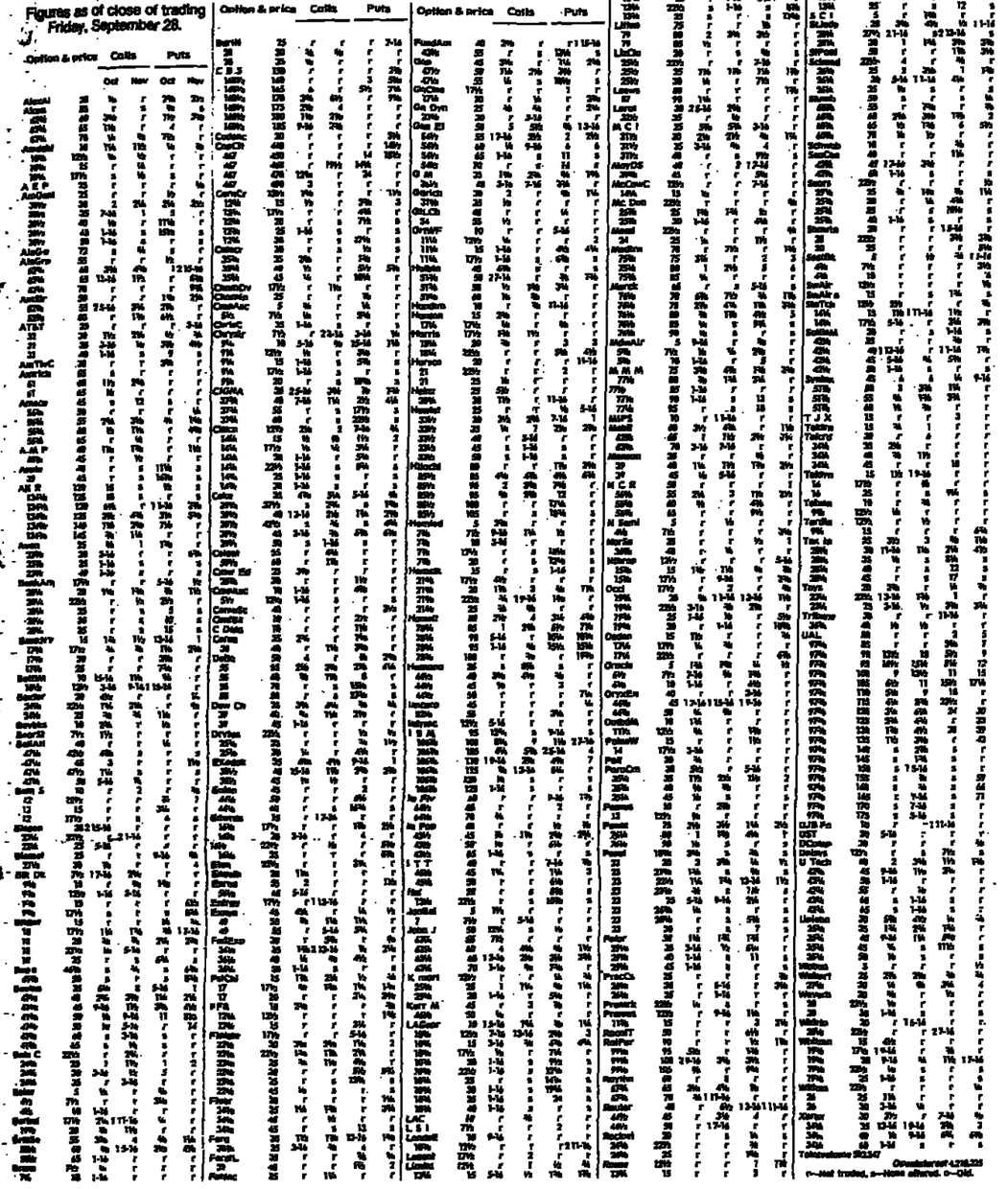
NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, September 28.
(Continued)



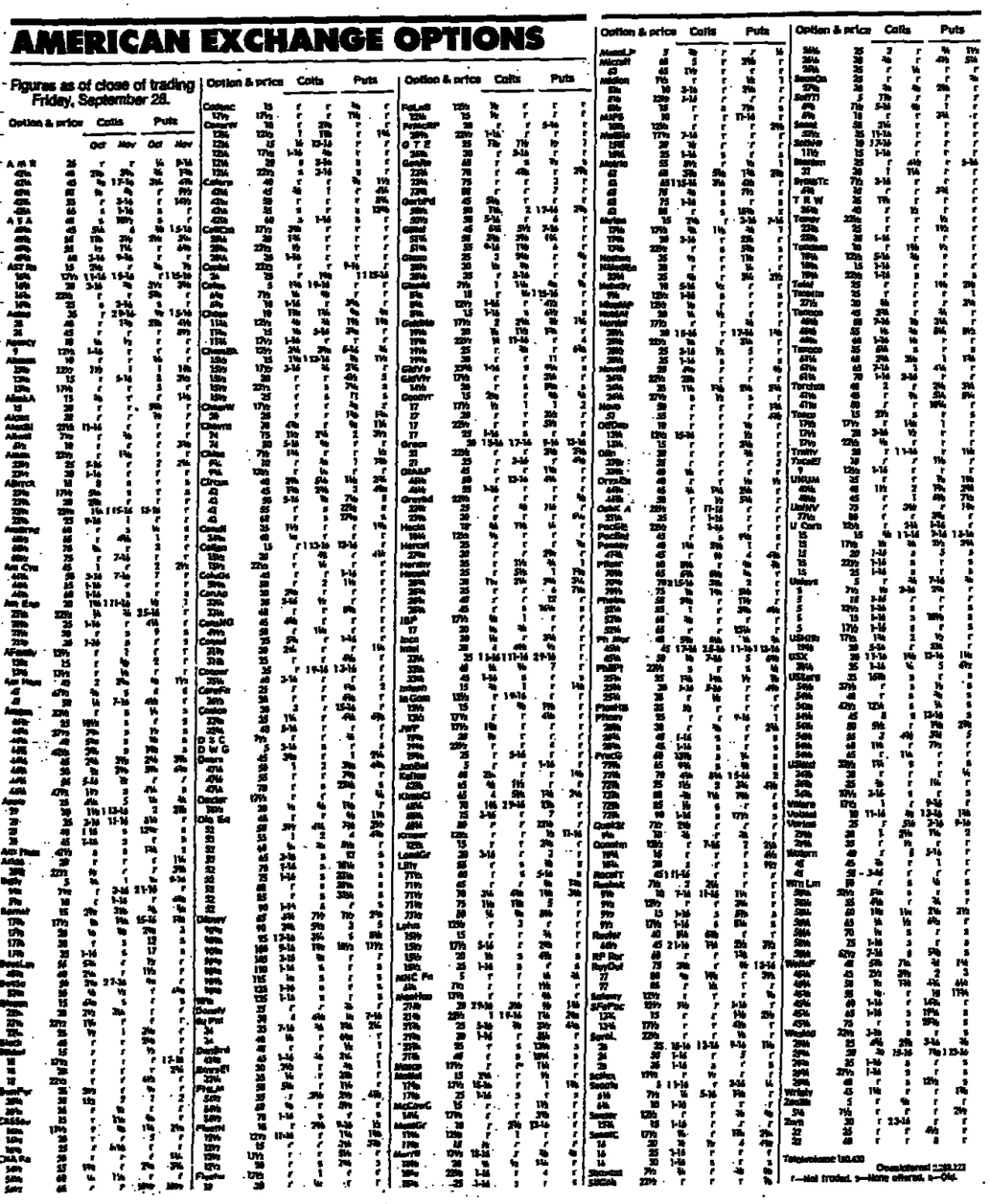
CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, September 28.



AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, September 28.



WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Amsterdam stocks continued to fall last week, with the CBS all-share index closing at 167.60, down from 175.90 a week earlier.

Volume reached 8.5 billion guilders, 4.1 billion of which was in equities. A week earlier, volume was 5.9 billion guilders, with 2.7 billion in equities.

Frankfurt

Frankfurt stocks fell. The DAX spot trend indicator ended on Friday at 1,334.89, the year's low and down 11.68 points from the previous Friday.

The Commerzbank indicator also ended the week at the year's low, at 1,628.7 points, against 1,754.3 a week earlier.

Hong Kong

Volatility on overseas markets sent share prices on the local market plunging to their lowest point in more than seven months.

The key Hang Seng index shed 171.04 points, or 5.8 percent, to close Friday at 2,760.82.

London

The stock market showed signs of steadying around the 2,000 level on the Financial Times 100-stock index after a sharp fall Monday, but it suffered another downturn Friday as falls on Wall Street and in Tokyo caught up with the market, taking the week's loss to 1.7 percent, or 35.3 points.

Milan

The Milan stock market had a balanced week, with two positive sessions, two negative, and one unchanged. The MIB index was off by 0.85 percent on the week to finish at 811 points.

Paris

Paris stocks had a bad week under the influence of the Gulf crisis and poor performances in Tokyo and on Wall Street. The CAC-40 index broke through the 1,500-point level to finish at 1,491.76, down 3.4 percent on the week.

Singapore

Fears of war in the Gulf and long-term pessimism made share prices on the Stock Exchange of Singapore slide in thin trading.

The Straits Times industrial index declined 49.71 points, or 4.3 percent, to close the week at 1,098.68. The SES all-share index lost 18.87 points to 307.36.

Tokyo

Share prices plunged to pre-1987 crash levels amid increasing tensions in the Gulf and inflation fears prompted by soaring crude prices.

The Nikkei stock average of 225 blue chips, the key indicator, nosedived 2,794.33 yen, or 11.75 percent, to end the holiday-shortened week at 20,983.50 yen. It had lost a hefty 1,119.63 yen the previous week.

The Tokyo Stock Price Index, or TOPIX, of all stocks listed on the First Section plummeted 198.82 points to 1,570.95 yen following a 125.91-point fall the week before.

Zurich

The Swiss Performance Index lost 55 points (5.74 percent) last week to finish at 894.5 on Friday.

It was the third straight losing week and came in light trading.

The Crédit Suisse index finished the week at 479.1, against 512.1 a week earlier.

SARAKREEK PARTICIPATIONS N.V.
ESTABLISHED IN CURACAO
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

NOTICE of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on October 23, 1990.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of SARAKREEK PARTICIPATIONS N.V. shall be *held on October 23, 1990 at 3.00 o'clock p.m. local time at the* offices of the company at the International Trade Center, Piscadera Bay, Curacao (N.A.) to approve the report of the Managing Director, the annual accounts of the company for the financial year ended on May 31, 1990, the cash dividend for the aforementioned financial year and to discharge the Management in conformity with the company's articles of incorporation.

The official agenda of the meeting may be inspected by all shareholders at the offices of the company and is available upon request.

Amro Trust Corporation N.V.
Managing Director

Dated: October 1, 1990

NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT AUTHORITY
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION
90RFIP06A

The New York City Transit Authority (the Authority) is seeking responses from principals only to this Request for Information in an attempt to identify parties interested in purchasing Authority buses currently in revenue service but scheduled to be retired during the next three years. This is not a scrap sale but a sale of buses in actual running condition.

The buses will be offered in as is condition and in minimum quantities of 100. The purchaser will be responsible for pick up at Authority locations and all subsequent transportation.

The following is a list of buses being made available for purchase:

Model Year	Manufacturer	Model
1970	General Motors	5305A
1971	General Motors	5309A
1972	General Motors	5310A
1973	Flxible	53102-6-1
1975	Flxible	53102-6-1
1977	Flxible	53102-6-1

Parties desiring to be considered must respond to this request by submitting a letter of interest not later than **4:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on October 24, 1990** to:

New York City Transit Authority
Contracts Department - Room 1007
25 Chapel Street
Brooklyn, New York 11201
Attention: Robert F. Gilbert, Contract 90RFIP06A
Telephone: (718) 330-4830

INTERNATIONAL BusinessWeek

This week's topics:

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- Even The Reichmanns Feel The Pinch
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Compagnie Générale d'Électricité

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

To our Shareholders,

I would like to say a few words about the potential impact of the current critical economic and political situation on CGE's businesses.

Like many other French companies, we are directly affected by these events, because several of our employees are held in Iraq and Kuwait. I want to assure them and their families of my support and gratitude for the courage they are displaying. *I hope that this intolerable restriction of their freedom* will soon end.

Apart from this highly visible consequence, however, the situation in the Gulf should not have a significant impact on the Group's performance, as the volume of our activities in these two countries is limited.

This is confirmed by the 17% earnings per share growth recorded in the first half of 1990; and we expect a comparable increase for the year as a whole.

Our activities are not directly dependent on oil prices; moreover, in the medium term, changes underway in the energy market could well lead to further investment in certain sectors where we are highly active.

The decline in the CGE share price over the past several weeks is therefore not justified. Though our share price has not been as badly hurt as the shares of some other companies, the current price is certainly not a fair reflection of our Group's robust health.

It is therefore likely that the decline will prove short-lived, and I am convinced that the CGE share remains an excellent medium- to long-term investment, an opinion most of you apparently agree with, judging from your continuing status as shareholders in the Group.

I can assure you that we will continue to work to protect your investment and justify your trust.

Again, my thanks for your interest in CGE. Together we have faced and overcome difficult periods in the past; let us now once again show our determination.

Pierre SUARD
Chairman

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' ANNOUNCEMENT

On September 26, 1990, the Board of Directors of Compagnie Générale d'Électricité (CGE), chaired by Pierre Suard, released the Group's consolidated results for the first six months of 1990.

Net sales for the first half of 1990 amounted to FF 68,550 million, an increase of 2%; on a comparable structural basis, sales would have increased by 5% over the first half of 1989. Operating income rose by 20% to FF 5,184 million, reflecting steadily improving margins at most of the Group's major operating units. Net income before non-recurring items and taxes amounted to FF 3,739 million, an increase of 12%.

CGE
FIRST HALF
EARNINGS PER SHARE
UP 17 %

Including minority interests, Group consolidated net income amounted to FF 2,797 million. The Group share in net income totalled FF 1,975 million. These amounts cannot be directly compared with those of the 1989 period because of major accounting changes connected in particular with the creation of GEC ALSTHOM.

Excluding the impact of accounting changes, consolidated net income including minority interests rose by 23% in the first six months of 1990 to FF 2,698 million, from FF 2,200 million in the first half of 1989. After minority interests, the Group share in net income totalled FF 1,923 million in the first half of 1990, up 21% from FF 1,592 million in the first six months of 1989. Primary **earnings per share** amounted to FF 19.70, **an increase of 17%** over the first half of 1989.

Reflecting the healthy order bookings of the past 18 months, **sales for the year as a whole** should **increase in line** with the performance recorded in the first half.

Notwithstanding the current uncertainties, the higher-than-forecast **net income growth recorded in the first half should also be sustained for the year as a whole.**

The Board reported that shareholders had responded favorably to the option of receiving their 1989 dividends in share form: 1.5 million shares were thus created, representing 75% of the total dividend payable. As a result of these dividend shares, bond conversions and exercise of employee stock options, the number of CGE shares outstanding increased by 4,523,285, representing FF 181 million in new share capital and FF 1,661 million in additional paid-in capital.

CGE's share capital thus totalled FF 4,283 million at August 31, 1990, up from FF 4,102 million at January 1, 1990, representing **107.1 million shares** eligible for dividends and voting rights as of January 1, 1990.

Consolidated income statement (in FF millions)	First half 1990	First half 1989	1989
Net sales	68,550	67,170	143,897
Income from operations	5,184	4,331	10,866
Pre-tax income	3,739	3,333	8,060
Net income before minority interests	2,797	3,200	6,955
Net income, Group share	1,975	2,592	4,937
Exclusive of accounting changes			
Net income before minority interests	*(1) 2,698*	*(2) 2,200*	*5,922*
Net income, Group share	*1,923*	*1,592*	*3,904*
Earnings per share (in FF)	*19.70*	*16.90*	*40.60*

(1) Since January 1, 1990, Câbles de Lyon's long-term contracts are accounted for on a percentage-of-completion basis and no longer upon completion. This resulted in an extraordinary after-tax profit of FF 99 million.

(2) In the first half of 1989, the creation of GEC ALSTHOM led to changes in the accounting methods applied by Alsthom and its subsidiaries; this gave rise to a one-time FF 1 billion increase in non-recurring income.

GROUPE CGE

MONDAY SPORTS

Tie Dye: Auburn Catches Tennessee

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Stan White threw an 11-yard touchdown pass to Greg Taylor with 1:56 left as No. 3 Auburn rallied from a 26-9 deficit in the fourth quarter and tied No. 5 Tennessee, 26-26.

Tennessee drove to Auburn's 14-yard line with 15 seconds remaining in the game Saturday in Auburn, Alabama, but Greg Burke missed on a 34-yard field goal kick that could have won it for the Volunteers, who dropped four potential interceptions in the final period.

Auburn had rallied to cut the deficit to 26-19 on a 25-yard field goal by Jim Von Wyl and a 13-yard scoring pass from White to Dale Overton with 8:28 left.

Auburn regained possession on the Tennessee 43 with 3:26 remaining and drove for the tying score in eight plays. On fourth and 10, White threw over the middle and Taylor took the ball away from Tennessee safety Dale Carter just over the goal line.

Pat Dye, the Auburn coach criticized for playing for a tie against Syracuse in the 1986 Sugar Bowl, went for a tie again. Von Wyl kicked the extra point.

"We fought too hard to come away with a loss," said Dye, adding that he felt a defeat might have knocked his team out of the Southeastern Conference race "because I don't know who's going to beat Tennessee."

Auburn is 2-0-1 overall and 1-0-1 in the SEC. Tennessee is 3-0-2 and 1-0-1 in the league. Auburn, Tennessee and Alabama shared the SEC title last year.

White, a redshirt freshman, was 30 of 58 passing for 338 yards and three touchdowns despite heavy pressure. The 30 completions tied the school record set by Jeff Burger in 1987 and the 58 passes broke Burger's mark of 46 set in the same game against Georgia Tech.

No. 1 Notre Dame 37, Purdue 11: Rick Mirer led four touchdown drives, scoring once himself on a 12-yard run, as Notre Dame improved to 3-0 by beating Purdue (1-2) in South Bend, Indiana. Rocket Ismail ran 64 yards for one Notre Dame touchdown, his longest run from scrimmage as a collegian.

No. 2 Florida St. 39, Virginia Tech 28: Terrell Buckley scored on a 53-yard interception return and Errol McCorvey went 77 yards with a recovered fumble in Tallahassee, Florida. FSU (4-0) gave Bobby Bowden his 199th college coaching victory.

Oregon 32, No. 4 BYU 16: Brigham Young (4-1) was within 12-10 early in the third quarter, but Bill Musgrave quarterbacked three scoring drives that put the Ducks comfortably ahead at 32-10 in Eugene, Oregon. The Oregon quarterback threw 12 yards to Michael McClellan for one score, 30 yards to Jeff Thomason for another and ran three yards to build the lead.

Musgrave completed 23 of 37 passes for 286 yards; BYU quarterback Ty Detmer threw for 442 yards.

No. 6 Michigan 45, Maryland 17: Jon Vaughn, averaging 244.5 yards a game, was held to 89 in 22 carries, but scored on runs of 21 and two yards as the Wolverines improved to 2-1 by winning in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

No. 7 Virginia 63, William & Mary 35: Virginia (5-0) ran for 399 yards, with Terry Kirby getting 188 and four touchdowns and Nikki Fisher 164 and two scores in Charlottesville, Virginia.

No. 8 Nebraska 31, Oregon St. 7: Leodis Flowers, who ran for 151 yards, set up a touchdown and scored one in the second half as the Cornhuskers (4-0) rallied in the second half at Lincoln, Nebraska. The Cornhuskers, 51½-point favorites, had trailed by 7-3 at halftime.

No. 9 Oklahoma 31, Kansas 17: Fullback Kenyon Rasheed scored three touchdowns for Oklahoma (4-0), which converted four turnovers by Kansas (1-3) into 24 points in Norman, Oklahoma.

No. 10 Miami 48, Iowa 21: Craig Erickson threw for 360 yards and three touchdowns as the Hurricanes (2-1) scored the final 24 points in Miami.

LSU 17, No. 11 Texas A&M 8: Todd Kinchen turned a short pass into a 79-yard touchdown, then set up a second fourth-quarter touchdown with 60-yard punt return for LSU (3-1) in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

No. 20 Colorado 20, No. 12 Washington 14: Darian Hagan had scoring runs of 15 and three yards as Colorado (3-1-1) erased a 7-3 halftime deficit. Cornerback Deon Figures sealed the triumph with an end-zone interception on fourth down with 59 seconds left after Washington (3-1) had driven to the Colorado seven-yard line.

No. 13 Houston 24, Rice 22: David Klingler completed touchdown passes of 78 and 56 yards to Patrick Cooper, the last with 2:31 left, as Houston beat its crosstown rival.

No. 18 Southern California 35, No. 15 Ohio State 26: Ricky Ervins rushed for 199 yards and scored twice for USC before officials ended the game with 2:36 left because of heavy lightning in Columbus, Ohio.

"The referees wanted to call it after Ohio State scored its last touchdown," said Larry Smith, the USC coach. But Ohio State's coach, John Cooper, asked that his team get a chance to kick off, agreeing that if the Trojans recovered the onside kick, the game could end.

California 30, No. 16 Arizona 25: In Tucson, Arizona, Mike Pawlawski threw for two touchdowns and ran for one while Russell White scored twice for California (2-2). Arizona (3-1) had a pass intercepted at the Cal 7 late in the game.

No. 17 Florida 34, Mississippi St. 21: Shane Matthews threw three touchdown passes and scored on a one-yard sneak in Gainesville, Florida.

No. 19 Clemson 26, Duke 7: DeChane Cameron threw for two touchdowns and ran for one in Clemson, South Carolina. Clemson (4-1) has outscored three visiting opponents, 133-7.

Missouri 30, No. 21 Arizona St. 9: In Columbia, Missouri, Kent Keifer threw for 279 yards and two touchdowns, to Damon Mays, as Missouri (2-2) beat a ranked team for the first time in seven years.

No. 22 Michigan St. 34, Rutgers 10: Tailback Tico Duckett rushed for 229 yards, scored a touchdown and set up a go-ahead score by Rob Roy for Michigan State (1-1-1) in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

No. 23 Arkansas 31, Colorado St. 20: Quinn Grovey threw a 27-yard scoring pass to Tracy Caldwell as the Razorbacks (2-1) held off Colorado State (3-2) in Little Rock, Arkansas. *(AP, UPI)*

Timothy E. Black/The Associated Press

Ricky Ervins raced for 23 yards as Ohio State's Alonzo Spellman, left, and Rich Frimel gave chase. Ervins ran for 199 yards and two touchdowns for Southern Cal.

College Tidbits: A Wilting Ivy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Not all of the accomplishments on the college football field are significant in the chase for the No. 1 ranking. Some of the more interesting, in fact, have little to do with powerhouse programs or Heisman Trophy contenders. To wit:

- The Ivy League can't wait for its next weekend of conference play. At least then, half the teams win. Saturday, none of the eight Ivy League schools won and only three scored more than 14 points.

Dartmouth came the closest to victory, but an 84-yard punt return in the fourth quarter of gave New Hampshire a 21-21 tie.

- George Allen's Long Beach State team won its second straight game, 21-20 over Boise State, after opening with three losses. The 49ers were outscored by 124-33 in their first three games.
- Alabama ended a five-game losing streak, its longest since 1956, with a 59-28 victory over Vanderbilt. "I feel thankful," said Gene Stallings, coach of the Tide.
- Dan McGwire, brother of the Oakland Athletics' star, Mark McGwire, passed for three touchdowns and 322 yards as San Diego State beat the Air Force Academy, 48-18, in San Diego.
- Kansas State, 3-1, has already matched its victory total of the last four seasons. The Wildcats also have already scored more points than in the 1989 season. *(AP, UPI)*

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

Through Saturday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	86	72	.544	—
Toronto	84	74	.532	2
Detroit	76	82	.481	10
Cleveland	74	84	.468	12
Baltimore	73	83	.468	12
Milwaukee	72	86	.456	14
New York	65	93	.411	21
West Division				
x-Oakland	101	57	.639	—
Chicago	92	66	.582	9
Texas	82	76	.519	19
California	78	80	.494	23
Seattle	76	82	.481	25
Kansas City	74	84	.468	27
Minnesota	72	86	.456	29

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
y-Pittsburgh	93	65	.589	—
New York	89	69	.563	4
Montreal	82	76	.519	11
Philadelphia	75	83	.475	18
Chicago	74	84	.468	19
St. Louis	70	88	.443	23
West Division				
x-Cincinnati	89	69	.563	—
Los Angeles	84	74	.532	5
San Francisco	83	75	.525	6
Houston	73	85	.462	16
San Diego	73	85	.462	16
Atlanta	63	95	.399	26

x-clinched division title
y-clinched tie for division title

Pennant Races

REMAINING GAMES
AMERICAN LEAGUE
East Division

TORONTO (4) — AWAY (4): Sept. 30, Boston; Oct. 1, 2, 3, Baltimore.
BOSTON (4) — HOME (4): Sept. 30, Toronto; Oct. 1, 2, 3, Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
East Division

PITTSBURGH (4) — HOME (3): Oct. 1, 2, 3. New York. AWAY (1): Sept. 30, St. Louis.
NEW YORK (4) — HOME (1): Sept. 30, Chicago. AWAY (3): Oct. 1, 2, 3, Pittsburgh.

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto	000 000 402—6 9 3
Boston	100 003 013—7 11 1

Stieb, Ward (8), Henke (9) and Borders, Myers (7). Diaz (9); Boddicker, Andersen (7), Gray (8), Reardon (9) and Pena. W—Reardon, 4-3. L—Henke, 2-3. HRs—Toronto, Felix (14). Boston, Bosio (6), Brunansky (11).

Baltimore	020 000 000—2 4 0
Cleveland	000 000 000—0 4 1

McDonald and Melvin; Valdez, Olin (9) and Alomar. W—McDonald, 8-5. L—Valdez, 5-4.

Minnesota	001 000 000—1 8 0
Detroit	001 002 00x—3 7 0

Anderson, Drummond (7) and Harper; Morris, Henneman (8) and Heath. W—Morris, 14-18. L—Anderson, 7-18. HRs— Detroit, Phillips (8), Lemon (5), Fryman (8).

Oakland	002 000 010—4 8 0
Texas	001 000 000—1 9 2

Moore, Nelson (7), Honeycutt (8), Eckersley (9) and Steinbach; Hough, Jo. Barfield (9) and Petrelli. W—Moore, 13-14. L—Hough, 12-11.

New York	021 300 001—7 13 0
Milwaukee	000 000 110—2 4 0

Adkins, Plunk (9) and Geren; Higuera, Olivire (4), Crim (7), Plesac (9) and Surhoff. McIntosh (7). W—Adkins, 1-1. L—Higuera, 10-10. HRs—New York, Barfield (25), Velarde (5). Milwaukee, McIntosh (1).

Seattle	030 042 000—13 14 1
Chicago	010 120 000— 4 10 0

R. Johnson and Valle; Fernandez, Rosenberg (5), Pall (5), Radinsky (6), Patterson (7), Hillegas (9) and Fisk, Karkovice (6). W—R. Johnson, 14-10. L—Fernandez, 5-4. Seattle, A. Davis (15). Chicago, Thomas (7).

Kansas City	000 200 000—2 7 0
California	000 001 00x—1 10 1

Fort, McGaffigan (6), M. Davis (8), Montgomery (9) and Macfarlane; Finley, Fraser (9) and Parrish. W—Forr, 13-7. L—Finley, 18-9. HR—California, Parrish (24).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego	000 000 101—2 5 1
Cincinnati	010 000 00x—1 4 1

Hurst and Santiago; D. Jackson, Myers (9) and Oliver. W—Hurst, 11-9. L—Myers, 3-6. HRs—San Diego, Jo. Clark (25). Cincinnati, Sabo (25).

Chicago	000 000 001—1 6 1
New York	000 041 02x—7 10 0

G. Maddux, Kramer (6), Long (8) and Berryhill; Gooden, Whitehurst (9) and O'Brien. W—Gooden, 19-6. L—G. Maddux, 14-15. HRs—Chicago, Sandberg (39). New York, Tabler (11).

Philadelphia	021 026 000—5 11 1
Montreal	000 000 022—4 9 1

Grimsley, Ontiveros (6), Carman (8), Mcdowell (8) and Fletcher; Boyd, Sampen (5), Mahoricic (8), Frey (9) and Fitzgerald, Goff (5), Mercado (9). W—Grimsley, 3-2. L—Boyd, 10-6. Sv—McDowell (21). HRs—Philadelphia, Chamberlain (2), Dykstra (9), Kruk (7). Montreal, Wallach (21).

Pittsburgh	003 120 000—6 6 0
St. Louis	013 000 000—4 5 1

Smiley, Landrum (3), Patterson (7), Belinda (8) and LaValliere, Bilardello (8); Hill, Davley (5), DiPino (8) and Pagnozzi. W—Landrum, 6-3. L—Hill, 5-5. Sv— Belinda (8). HRs—Pittsburgh, J. Bell (7). St. Louis, Pagnozzi (2), Guerrero (13).

Atlanta	000 000 000—0 4 1
Houston	012 034 00x—9 11 0

Leibrandt, Freeman (5), Henry (6), Castillo (6), Clary (7) and Mann; Gullickson and Nichols. W—Gullickson, 10-14. L— Leibrandt, 9-11.

Los Angeles	000 011 010—3 7 0
San Francisco	000 220 00x—4 9 0

Neidlinger, Walsh (5), Wetteland (5), Crews (8) and Sciascia; Downs, Dewey (8), Navoa (8), Bedrosian (8) and Kennedy, Decker (9). W—Downs, 3-2. L—Neidlinger, 5-3. Sv—Bedrosian (17).

San Diego	000 002 1—3 8 0
Cincinnati	001 000 x—1 6 0

(6½ innings, rain)

Whitson and Santiago; Charlton, Scudder (7) and J. Reed. W—Whitson, 14-9. L— Charlton, 12-9. HR—San Diego, Pasilarolo (5).

Philadelphia	000 100 000—1 3 1
Montreal	201 010 01x—5 9 1

Combs, Akerfelds (8) and Fletcher, Nieto (8); Barnes and Santavenia. W— Barnes, 1-1. L—Combs, 1-1.

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota	001 000 100—2 5 0
Detroit	000 000 000—0 5 1

Erickson, Wayne (8), Aguilera (8) and Webster; Aldred, Petry (7), Parker (9) and Salas. W—Erickson, 8-4. L—Aldred, 1-2. Sv—Aguilera (31).

New York	000 000 100—1 5 0
Milwaukee	051 100 01x—8 10 0

M. Witt, Habyan (3), Monteleone (7) and Nokes; Navarro and Surhoff. W—Navarro, 8-7. L—M.Witt, 5-9.

Toronto	000 000 005—5 10 0
Boston	000 015 01x—7 9 0

Stottlemyre, D. Ward (6), A. Leiter (7), Lueciken (8) and Myers; Clemens, Gardner (7), Lamp (7), Reardon (9) and Pena. W—Clemens, 21-6. L—Stottlemyre, 13-17. Sv—Reardon (20). HR—Toronto, Gruber (31). Boston, Brunansky 3 (14).

Seattle	000 200 000—2 3 2
Chicago	000 100 31x—5 6 0

M. Young, M. Jackson (7) and S.Bradley; Sinatro (9); Kins, Jones (8), Thigpen (9) and Karkovice. W—Kins, 12-4. L— M. Young, 8-18. Sv—Thigpen (36). HR—Seattle, A. Davis (16).

Oakland	129 220 000—7 10 0
Texas	001 010 001—3 12 2

Burns, Nelson (6), Honeycutt (8), Klink (9), Eckersley (9) and Quirk; McMurtry, Mayer (2), Bitker (5), Mielke (7), Alexander (8) and Petrelli, Haselman (6). W— Burns, 3-3. L— McMurtry, 0-3. Sv—Eckersley (47). HR—Texas, Buechele (7).

Kansas City	210 002 022—9 13 3
California	020 100 030—6 11 2

Gordon, McGaffigan (5), Codiroli (8), M.Davis (8), Montgomery (9) and Macfarlane; Langston, Minton (8), McClure (9), Harvey (9) and Parrish. W— McGaffigan, 4-3. L— Langston, 10-17. Sv— Montgomery (23). HR— California, Winfield (21).

Baltimore at Cleveland, ppd., rain

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	030 000 000—3 7 0
New York	000 110 000—2 7 2

Lancaster, Assenmacher (6) and Girardi; Viola, Pena (8) and O'Brien, Hundley (8). W—Lancaster, 9-5. L—Viola, 19-12. Sv—Assenmacher (9). HR—New York, Magadan (6).

Pittsburgh	003 000 230—8 12 1
St. Louis	000 000 000—0 4 4

Walk and LaValliere; Tewksbury, Terry (7), Sherrill (7), Perez (8), Clarke (8) and Pagnozzi. W—Walk, 7-5. L—Tewksbury, 10-9. HR—Pittsburgh, Bream (14).

AUTO RACING

Spanish Grand Prix

Results Sunday from the 4.218-kilometer (2,623-mile) Jerez circuit with driver, country and time:

1. Alain Prost, France, Ferrari, 1 hour, 48 minutes, 1.461 seconds, 171.025 kilometers and hour (106.3 mph); 2. Nigel Mansell, Britain, Ferrari, 22.064 seconds behind; 3. Alessandro Nannini, Italy, Benetton-Ford, 34.874 seconds; 4. Thierry Boutsen, Belgium, Williams-Renault, 43.296 seconds; 5. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Williams-Renault, 57.53 seconds; 6. Aguri Suzuki, Japan, Larrousse-Lamborghini, 1:03.728; 7. Nicola Larini, Italy, Ligier-Ford, 72 laps completed; 8. Mauricio Gugelmin, Brazil, Leyton-Judd, 72 laps; 9. Yannick Dalmas, France, AGS-Ford, 72; 10. Michele Alboreto, Italy, Arrows-Ford, 71.

Overall Standings

1. Ayrton Senna, Brazil, 78 points; 2. Alain Prost, France, 69; 3. Gerhard Berger, Austria, 40; 4. Nigel Mansell, Britain, 31; 5. Thierry Boutsen, Belgium, 30; 6. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 26; 7. Alessandro Nannini, Italy, 21; 8. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, 19; 9. Jean Alesi, France, 13; 10. Ivan Capelli, Italy, 6.

TENNIS

MEN'S TOURNAMENTS
In Palermo
Semifinals

France Davin (7), Argentina, def. Thierry Champion, France, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5; Juan Aguilera (3), Spain, def. Guillermo Perez Roldan (2), Argentina, 6-2, 6-3.

Final

Davin def. Aguilera, 6-1, 6-1

In Brisbane
Semifinals

Aaron Krickstein (2), U.S., def. John Fitzgerald, Australia, 6-2, 6-0; Brad Gilbert (1), U.S., def. Carl-Uwe Steeb (4), West Germany, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4.

Final

Gilbert def. Krickstein, 6-3, 6-1.

In Basel, Switzerland
Semifinals

John McEnroe (3), U.S., def. Scott Melville, U.S., 6-2, 2-6, 6-3; Goran Ivanisevic (2), Yugoslavia, def. Veli Paloheimo, Finland, 6-2, 6-4.

Final

McEnroe def. Ivanisevic, 6-7 (4-7), 4-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3, 6-4.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENTS
In Leipzig
Semifinals

Aranxa Sanchez Vicario, Spain, def. Barbara Paulus of Austria, 6-8, 7-5; Steffi Graf, West Germany, def. Conchita Martinez, Spain, 7-6 (7-3), 7-6 (7-4).

Final

Graff def. Sanchez Vicario, 6-1, 6-1.

In Tokyo
Semifinals

Mary Joe Fernandez (4), U.S., def. Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere (5), Switzerland, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4; Amy Frazier, U.S., def. Katerina Maleeva (3), Bulgaria, 7-5, 6-4.

Final

Fernandez def. Frazier, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

GOLF

Final scores Sunday from the Grand Prix of Europe, played on the par-71, 6,883-yard St. Pierre course in Chepstow, Wales:

Peter Baker, England,	74-69-74-65—282
Neil Roderik, Wales,	73-71-70-71—285
J. Phillip Price, Wales,	72-71-72-71—286
Mikael Pltz, Finland,	72-68-76-73—289
Pier Ulrik Johansson, Sweden,	72-74-70-74—290
Anders Gillner, Sweden,	73-75-70-73—290
John Oates, England,	74-70-74-73—291
Ian Spencer, England,	71-73-72-76—292
Yvon Houssin, France,	73-75-72-72—292
Andrew Hare, England,	72-75-74-71—292

FOOTBALL

Major College Scores

EAST

Boston College 28, Navy 17
Bucknell 42, Cornell 21
Colgate 39, Princeton 13
Connecticut 44, Yale 7
Dartmouth 21, New Hampshire 21, tie
Delaware 24, Rhode Island 19
Fordham 35, Brown 28
Holy Cross 35, Harvard 14
Lafayette 20, Penn 13
Lehigh 42, Columbia 9
Massachusetts 47, Boston U. 16
Michigan St. 34, Rutgers 10
Northeastern 52, Lock Haven 6
Villanova 24, Liberty 14
West Virginia 38, Pittsburgh 24

SOUTH

Alabama 59, Vanderbilt 28
Appalachian St. 27, Citadel 9
Auburn 26, Tennessee 26, tie
Clemson 26, Duke 7
E. Kentucky 35, W. Kentucky 12
Florida 34, Mississippi St. 21
Florida St. 39, Virginia Tech 28
Georgia 19, East Carolina 15
Georgia Southern 33, NE Louisiana 14
Georgia Tech 27, South Carolina 6
Howard U. 44, Morehouse 7
LSU 17, Texas A&M 8
Marshall 10, Furman 7
Miami, Fla. 48, Iowa 21
Middle Tenn. 24, Tn.-Chattanooga 17
Mississippi 31, Tulane 21
N. Carolina A&T 20, Norfolk St. 6
N. Carolina St. 12, North Carolina 9
Richmond 24, Maine 16
S. Mississippi 25, Louisville 13
Virginia 63, William & Mary 35
Wake Forest 52, Army 14

MIDWEST

Ball St. 16, Bowling Green 6
Cent. Michigan 31, Miami, Ohio 7
Cincinnati 27, Kent St. 24
Indiana 37, E. Michigan 6
Iowa St. 34, W. Michigan 20
Kansas St. 38, New Mexico 6
Michigan 45, Maryland 17
Missouri 30, Arizona St. 9
Nebraska 31, Oregon St. 7
Northwestern 24, N. Illinois 7
Notre Dame 37, Purdue 11
Southern Cal 35, Ohio St. 26
Toledo 27, Ohio U. 20
Youngstown St. 28, Akron 23

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 31, Colorado St. 20
Baylor 21, Texas Tech 15
Houston 24, Rice 22
Memphis St. 22, Tulsa 10
Oklahoma 31, Kansas 17
Texas Christian 42, Southern Meth. 21

FAR WEST

California 30, Arizona 25
Colorado 20, Washington 14
Fresno St. 38, Fullerton St. 3
Long Beach St. 21, Boise St. 20
Nevada 31, Idaho 28, OT
Oregon 32, Brigham Young 16
San Diego St. 48, Air Force 18
San Jose St. 29, Stanford 23
UCLA 30, Washington St. 20
UNLV 37, Pacific U. 28
Wyoming 28, Utah 19

CANADIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE
Friday's Game
Winnipeg 48, Edmonton 25
Saturday's Game
Toronto 66, Hamilton 39

SOCCER

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

FC Kaiserslautern 2, Bayer Leverkusen 1
B. Moenchengladbach 2, Hertha BSC Berlin 0
Werder Bremen 1, Bayern Munich 0
Hamburger SV 6, Eintracht Frankfurt 1
Fortuna Duesseldorf 0, Bayer Uerdingen 2
FC Cologne 0, Borussia Dortmund 1
VfL Bochum 0, FC Nuremberg 0, tie
VfB Stuttgart 1, SG Wattenscheid 4
Karlsruhe SC 1, FC St. Pauli 1, tie

Standings: FC Kaiserslautern 13; Eintracht Frankfurt 12; Bayern Munich, Bayer 04 Leverkusen 11; Werder Bremen, VfL Bochum, Borussia Dortmund 9; FC Nuremberg, SG Wattenscheid, FC Cologne 8; VfB Stuttgart, FC St. Pauli, Bayer Uerdingen 7; Hamburger SV, Bor. Moenchengladbach, Fortuna Duesseldorf 6; Karlsruhe SC 5; Hertha BSC Berlin 2.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Monaco 1, Marseille 3
Brest 5, Caen 0
Cannes 0, Toulouse 0
Montpellier 3, Nice 0
Nancy 2, Lyon 0
Paris St Germain 1, Nantes 1
Rennes 0, Metz 2
Sochaux 0, Lille 0
St Etienne 0, Bordeaux 0
Toulon 2, Auxerre 3

Standings: Marseille 18; Auxerre 16; Brest, Monaco 13; Montpellier, Paris St Germain, Metz, Lille, Lyon 12; Caen, Bordeaux, Nantes 11; Cannes, Toulouse 10; Nice, Nancy 9; Toulon 8; Sochaux, St Etienne, Rennes 7.

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Chelsea 2, Sheffield United 2
Coventry 3, Queens Park Rangers 1
Derby 0, Crystal Palace 2
Everton 3, Southampton 0
Leeds 2, Arsenal 2
Manchester United 6, Nottingham Forest 1
Norwich 1, Luton 3
Sunderland 0, Liverpool 1
Tottenham 2, Aston Villa 1
Wimbledon 1, Manchester City 1

Standings: Liverpool 21; Arsenal, Tottenham, Crystal Palace 15; Manchester Utd., Luton 13; Manchester City 12; Leeds 11; Nottingham Forest 9; Queens Park Rangers, Aston Villa, Coventry, Chelsea 8; Wimbledon, Southampton 7; Sunderland, Norwich 6; Everton 5; Sheffield United 3; Derby 2.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

SC Heerenveen 1, Roda JC 2
NEC Nijmegen 3, Sparta Rotterdam 1
FC Twente 1, Fortuna Sittard 0
PSV Eindhoven 4, FC Den Haag 0
MVV 1, Alax 4
FC Utrecht 1, SVV Schiedam 0
FC Groningen 4, Willem II Tilburg 1
Feyenoord 3, RKC Waalwijk 0

Standings: PSV Eindhoven, Alax Amsterdam 10; FC Groningen, NEC Nijmegen, FC Twente Enschede 8; Feyenoord Rotterdam, Fortuna Sittard 7; Willem II Tilburg, RKC Waalwijk 6; Vitesse Arnhem, Roda JC Kerkrade, Sparta Rotterdam 5; Volendam, FC Utrecht 4; FC Den Haag, SVV Schiedam, SC Heerenveen 3; MVV Maastricht 2.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Bari 2, Parma 2
Bologna 1, Torino 0
Cagliari 0, Cesena 0
Fiorentina 3, Atalanta of Bergamo 1
Genoa 0, Lecce 0
Internazionale of Milan 2, AS Roma 1
Juventus of Turin 0, Sampdoria Genoa 1
Lazio of Rome 1, AC Milan 1
Napoli 2, Pisa 1

Standings: AC Milan 7; Sampdoria, Internazionale of Milan 6; Juventus, Pisa, Atalanta 5; Genoa, Parma, Lecce, AS Roma 4; Torino, Bari, Cagliari, Lazio of Rome, Napoli, Fiorentina, Cesena, Bologna 2.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Osasuna 2, Sporting Gijon 1
Athletic Bilbao 2, Atletico Madrid 1
Tenerife 0, Barcelona 1
Real Valladolid 0, Castellon 0
Real Betis 0, Sevilla 3
Valencia 1, Real Mallorca 0
Espanol 0, Real Zaragoza 0
Real Madrid 2, Cadiz 1
Real Oviedo 2, Real Sociedad 1
Burgos 1, Logrones 2

Standings: Barcelona 10; Real Madrid, Osasuna, Sevilla 7; Sporting Gijon, Athletic Bilbao, Real Oviedo 6.

TRANSACTIONS

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

DENVER—Agreed to terms with T.R. Dunn, guard, on a one-year contract.

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND

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JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HILEW
POSOW
RELENK
SHOPIN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: ____ FOR ____ ____
(Answers tomorrow)

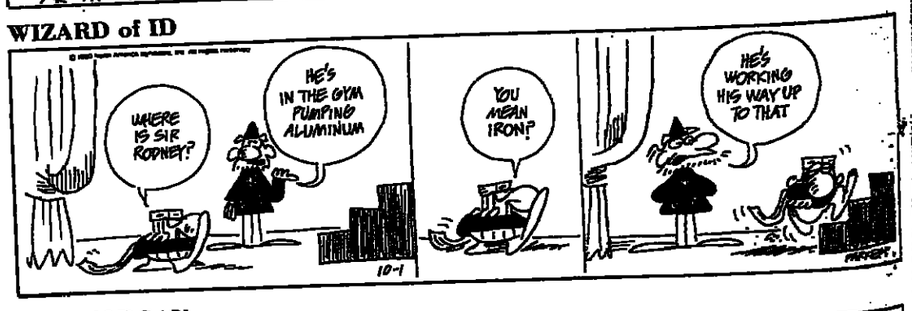
Saturday's Jumbles: GIANT BASIN OBTUSE TALLOW
Answer: Often drunk but never intoxicated—A TOAST

PEANUTS

ANDY CAPP

BLONDIE

WIZARD of ID

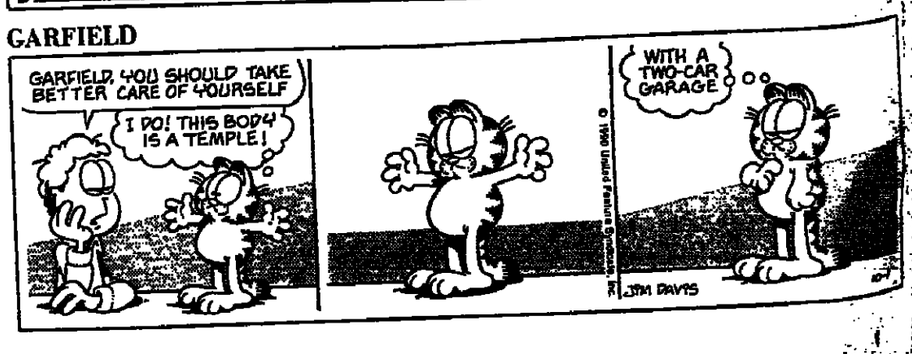


BEETLE BAILEY

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

GARFIELD



MONDAY SPORTS

Wild, Wild East: Red Sox One Up With 3 to Go in AL, Pirates Win NL

Blue Jays Rally to Win Series Finale

The Associated Press

Fred McGriff led Toronto's 19-hit barrage Sunday with four singles and the Blue Jays charged back to within one game of Boston in the American League East, roughing up the Red Sox, 10-5.

The Blue Jays salvaged the finale of a three-game series and kept the Red Sox from clinching a tie for the division title. Toronto finishes the regular season with three games in Baltimore, with the Red Sox at home for three against Chicago.

In their first victory in seven games in Fenway Park, the Blue Jays blew a 4-1 lead but, after Boston tied, broke it open with two runs in the fifth after Junior Felix homered to end the tie, then scored three in the seventh.

McGriff singled as Toronto took a 1-0 lead in the first, singled in a run during a three-run second and hit a two-run single in the fifth. Boston's Tom Brunansky hit his fifth homer in three days.

Saturday, Roger Clemens returned with six shutout innings and Brunansky hit three homers during Boston's 7-5 victory.

A day after the Red Sox rallied in the ninth inning to sting Toronto in the opener of the series, Boston was cheered further by Clemens's strong pitching. Still, it wasn't easy as Toronto scored five runs off Dennis Lamp with two outs in the ninth, when Kelly Gruber hit a grand slam.

Clemens, whose comeback was postponed several times since he was sidelined Sept. 4 with tendinitis in his pitching shoulder, shut out the Blue Jays on five hits. He struck out five, walked two and lowered his earned run average to 1.93, best in the major leagues.

Clemens left after throwing 93 pitches, 49 for strikes. He is 3-0 against Toronto this season.

"My velocity was a bit better than I thought it would be," Clemens said. "I had to reach down a couple of times, but I was done after the sixth."

He added: "I'm satisfied. I feel like a part of the team again, making an impact."

Brunansky became the first Boston player to hit three homers in a game since Jim Rice in 1983, connecting on three straight at-bats against three pitchers for his first three-homer game in the majors.

Brunansky, who hit a two-run homer in Boston's 7-6 victory Friday night, broke up a scoreless duel between Clemens and Todd Stottlemyre with a drive to left leading off the fifth.

The homer was Brunansky's 12th and had been the first time this year he had homered in consecutive games.

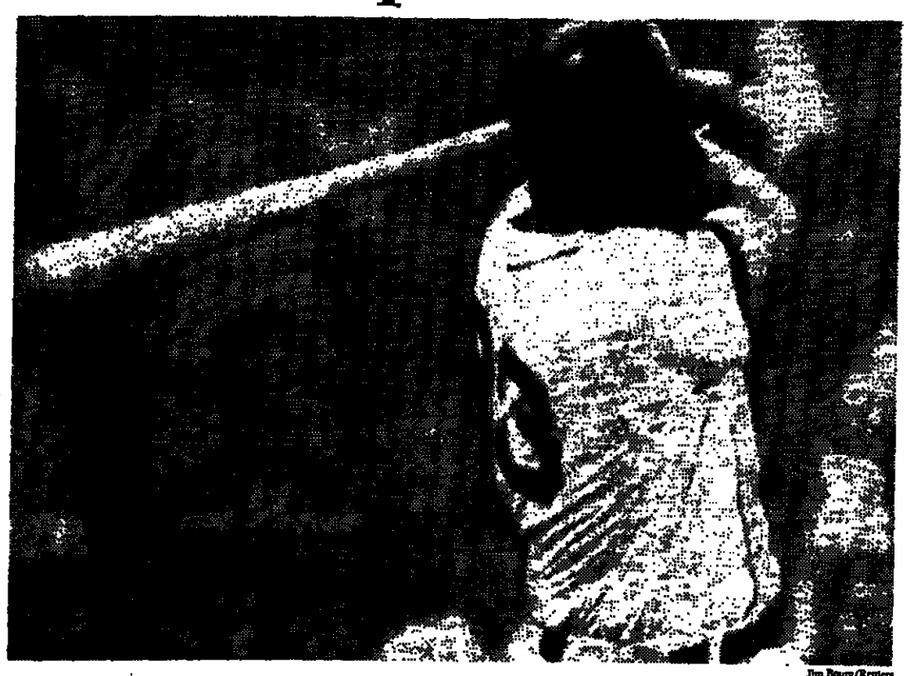
He capped a five-run sixth with a three-run shot off Duane Ward, then homered in the eighth against Rick Luecken. Brunansky has hit 12 of his 14 home runs this season at Fenway Park.

Toronto tried to rally in the ninth against Lamp. John Olerud singled and two-out singles by Junior Felix, Mookie Wilson and Tony Fernandez produced one run. Gruber followed with his 31st home run of the season and first grand slam in the majors.

Jeff Reardon relieved and retired Fred McGriff on a pop up for his 20th save.

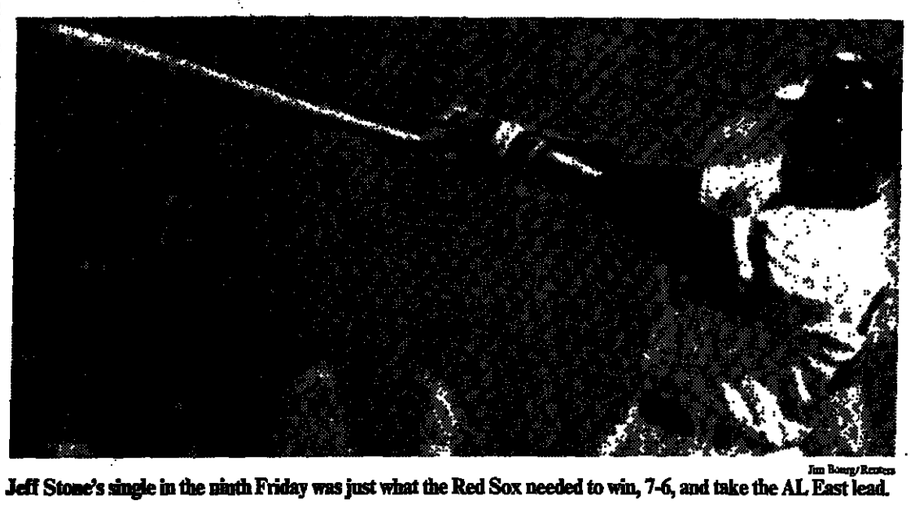
Friday night, the Red Sox had rallied as Jeff Stone, in his first major-league at-bat this year, singled in the winning run over a drawn-in outfield in the ninth.

After Junior Felix had put Toronto ahead 6-5 with a two-run homer in the top of the inning, Jody Reed walked and was bunted to second. Wade Boggs walked and Ellis Burks singled to load the bases before Mike Greenwell's single tied the score, with Boggs holding at third. Stone, who spent the season in the minor leagues, then came on with his game-winner.



Jim Bourg/Reuters

Tom Brunansky, hitting the second of his three homers, was the star of Saturday's 7-5 defeat of the Blue Jays.



Jim Bourg/Reuters

Jeff Stone's single in the ninth Friday was just what the Red Sox needed to win, 7-6, and take the AL East lead.

White Sox Bid Comiskey Adieu

United Press International

Dan Pasqua capped a two-run sixth inning by batting in a run with a triple, and Bobby Thigpen earned his 57th save Sunday, giving the Chicago White Sox a 2-1 victory over the Seattle Mariners in the final game in Comiskey Park.

The Oak Ridge Boys sang the final national anthem, former White Sox great Minnie Minoso brought out the final home team lineup and Mayor Richard M. Daley of Chicago, who grew up near the stadium, threw out the ceremonial first pitch.

White Sox outfielders tossed balls into the outfield stands as they took the field. Banners reading "Say it ain't so, Joe" and "Goodbye ol' friend" were draped from the upper deck.

Members of the Chicago rock group Styx sang "Take Me Out to the Ballgame" during the seventh-inning stretch, and the fans gave catcher Carlton Fisk a standing ovation in the eighth as he walked from the field after fouling out.

In Saturday's games:

White Sox 5, Mariners 2: Frank Thomas keyed a seventh-inning comeback against Seattle with a two-run single that propelled Chicago in the last night game in Comiskey Park.

Twins 2, Tigers 0: Rookie Scott Erickson gave up just two hits in 7⅓ innings and won his fifth straight decision as Minnesota triumphed in Detroit.

Cecil Fielder's attempt to become the first American League player in 29 years to hit 50 homers remained stalled at 49. He hit four fly balls, two with the bases loaded that ended innings.

Royals 9, Angels 6: Jeff Conine went three for four, with a two-run single in the first inning for his first major league RBI, and Sean Berry drove in three runs for Kansas City in Anaheim, California.

Kansas City's George Brett, the AL batting leader, did not play for the second straight game. He has a .330 average, followed by Rickey Henderson of Oakland at .326 and Rafael Palmeiro of Texas at .322.

Athletics 7, Rangers 3: Todd Burns won his first game in 3½ months and his first as a starter since 1989 as Oakland triumphed in Arlington, Texas.

Jose Canseco and Harold Baines hit two-run singles for the Athletics.

Palmeiro went zero for four, ending an eight-game hitting streak, while Henderson, who had gone two for four in Friday night's game, did not play Saturday.

Henderson, four stolen bases shy of Lou Brock's major league record, said "I'd like to get the stolen base record in front of the home fans. They deserve it."

Brewers 8, Yankees 1: Bill Spiers's bases-loaded triple highlighted a five-run second inning and Jaime Navarro pitched an eight-hitter in Milwaukee.

Giants 4, Dodgers 3: Will Clark drove in three runs as San Francisco won in Candlestick Park, eliminating the Dodgers from the National League West race.

Astros 9, Braves 6: Glenn Davis doubled twice, drove in three runs, scored three times and got in the middle of a bench-clearing incident as Houston won in the Astrodome. *(UPI, AP)*

Drabek Wins 22d, Beating Cards, 2-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. LOUIS — The Pittsburgh Pirates, with ace right-hander Doug Drabek winning his 22d game, clinched their first National League East title in 11 years Sunday with a 2-0 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

By winning their seventh straight, the Pirates earned the right to face the West Division champion Reds in the NL playoffs beginning Thursday night in Cincinnati.

Neither team has reached the playoffs since 1979, when Pittsburgh swept Cincinnati in three games then topped the Baltimore Orioles in a seven-game World Series.

Drabek (22-6) pitched a three-hitter, leaving the Pirates at least four games ahead of second-place New York with three to play, and eliminating any chance the Mets had of overtaking Pittsburgh in their three-game series this week.

Before a crowd of 40,309, Joe Magrane matched Drabek until the eighth inning, when the Pirates scored twice. Don Slaught and Jose Lind opened with singles, then Drabek bunted for a hit to load the bases with none out.

Gary Redus's sacrifice fly to center scored pinch runner John Cangelosi and put Lind on third. After Jay Bell walked, Andy Van Slyke grounded to first baseman Pedro Guerrero, whose throw home was off line and allowed Lind to score.

The Pirates beat the Cardinals, 8-0, on Saturday, taking a 3-0 lead in the third inning. Two runs scored on a bizarre play that began when, with two runners on base and two out, Bonilla hit a hard fly ball to center.

Center fielder Ray Lankford, turned the wrong way, spun around, got in position, reached out, caught the ball, dropped it, picked it up, dropped it again, then threw on a bounce through the infield as two runners scored. It was scored a single and a one base-error.

Jay Bell had hit a three-run homer in the third inning to help the Pirates win, 6-4, on Friday night. *(UPI, AP)*

■ Mets Fall to Cubs Again

The Mets lost to the Chicago Cubs, 6-5, Sunday, already knowing Pittsburgh had clinched the NL title, The Associated Press reported from New York.

The Mets were frustrated yet again as the Cubs rallied for two runs in the ninth inning off John Franco. The Cubs also beat the Mets Friday and Saturday.

While coming back from a 2-0 dificit Sunday, the Mets watched the scoreboard as the Pirates and Cardinals battled through seven scoreless innings. When the scoreboard flashed Pittsburgh scoring two runs in the eighth inning, there was a groan from the fans at Shea Stadium and many headed for the exits.

The Pirates' 2-0 victory was posted on the scoreboard in the top ninth and several Mets bowed their heads and toyed with dirt. Trailing by 5-4, the Cubs scored two runs off Franco (5-3) on Derrick May's RBI single and an error by shortstop Howard Johnson.

Outfielders Darryl Strawberry, suffering back spasms, and Kevin McReynolds, with an infected toe, were not in the lineup for the third straight day. The Mets also lost center fielder Daryl Boston with a shoulder separation after he hit the fence making a running catch to rob Ryne Sandberg of a hit in the fifth.

Saturday, the Mets gave up three unearned runs in a 3-2 loss to the Cubs. Friday, Pat Tabler's three-run homer was all the Cubs needed in a 7-1 victory Friday.

Reds Win West Despite a Loss

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI — A rain-delayed loss and a losing record for the second half of the season couldn't take the joy out of the Cincinnati Reds' first championship celebration in 11 years.

With the San Diego Padres ahead, 3-1, on Saturday, the seventh-inning stretch had just ended when a downpour sent the players to the clubhouse, the Reds to wait at the television for a score from San Francisco, where the second-place Los Angeles Dodgers were playing.

Then it came: the Giants had won, 4-3, eliminating the Dodgers, and the Reds, although their game was never resumed, had backed into their first division title since 1979.

With that, the Reds buried a decade of scandal and second-bests with the first wire-to-wire lead by a NL team in a 162-game season.

SIDELINES

Woosnam Makes It Two in a Row

CHEPSTOW, Wales (AP) — Ian Woosnam of Wales won his second consecutive PGA European golf tournament, scoring a three-stroke victory Sunday over Mark McNulty of Zimbabwe and José María Olázabal of Spain in the Grand Prix of Europe.

Woosnam putted poorly en route to a closing 1-over-par 72 for a 13-under 271 total but moved past McNulty to the top of the PGA European money-winning list.

McEnroe Outlasts Ivanisevic

BASEL, Switzerland (AP) — John McEnroe defeated Goran Ivanisevic of Yugoslavia in a 4½-hour final Sunday at the Swiss Indoor tennis tournament, 6-7 (4-7), 4-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3, 6-4.

● In Leipzig, East Germany, Steffi Graf defeated Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, 6-1, 6-1, Sunday in the first, and last, women's professional Grand Prix tournament in that country, which will merge with West Germany this week.

A Breakthrough for the Koreas

BEIJING (AP) — South and North Korea announced they will exchange friendly soccer matches next month in a move that is expected to help ease tension between the rival nations.

The first match will be held in Pyongyang on Oct. 11 and the second in Seoul on Oct. 23. It will be the first sports exchanges between the Koreas since their division in 1945.

Boxers Face Limit in '92 Olympics

BEIJING (AP) — The International Amateur Boxing Association has decided to limit the number of boxers who can to compete in the 1992 Olympics to 364, the group's president said Sunday.

Nearly 500 took part in 1988. The association's president, Anwar Chowdhry, said the decision was made to ensure the safety of boxers, who should not have more than five or six bouts in a 16-day period.

● In Aosta, Italy, South African Brian Mitchell successfully defended his World Boxing Association junior lightweight title with a unanimous decision against American Frank Mitchell.

● In Bangkok, Khaosai Galaxy of Thailand knocked out Kim Yong Kang of South Korea in the sixth round Sunday in his 15th successful defense of the WBA junior bantamweight title.

For the Record

Ben Johnson, the 100-meter winner suspended after the 1988 Summer Olympics for steroid use, can compete again on Canada's national teams, the executive committee of the Canadian Olympic Association decided Friday. *(AP)*

Italy crushed Spain, 30-6, in a rugby World Cup qualifier in Rovigo, Italy, Sunday. *(AFP)*

Iraqis Face New Sanction On Athletes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Asia's top athletics body Sunday suspended Iraq from all its competitions, saying the restrictions would be lifted only when the situation in Kuwait improved.

Maurice Nicholas, treasurer of the Amateur Athletics Association of Asia, said the decision to suspend Iraq was reached at an emergency meeting of the association's council during the Asian Games, from which Iraq was barred earlier.

Nicholas would not elaborate on what would be termed an improvement in the situation following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

The association also agreed to ask the International Amateur Athletic Federation to suspend Iraq from international competition.

In Sunday's competition at the games, China's Zhang Shan and North Korea's Pak Jong Ran each tied the world record of 197 for women's 200-target skeet shooting.

Saturday, Zhang had joined two compatriots in setting a world record of 434 in women's team skeet.

China won 15 gold medals on Sunday and, with six days to go in the games, had 126 golds. Japan had 29 and South Korea 28. In total medals, China led with 222 to 131 for Japan.

In the marathon, South Korean Kim Won Tak took the lead in the last six kilometers (3.7 miles) to win in 2 hours, 12 minutes, 56 seconds. Japan's Satoru Shimizu was second.

Zhao Youfeng of China won the women's marathon in 2:41:3. *(Reuters, AP)*

Colts Shock Eagles, Bucs Upset Vikings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Jack Trudeau's six-yard touchdown pass to Bill Brooks as time ran out gave the Indianapolis Colts a stunning 24-23 victory over the Eagles in Veterans Stadium on Sunday.

Trudeau, backup quarterback to rookie Jeff George, completed seven passes in a 14-play, 83-yard drive as the Colts won for the first time and inflicted the second upset loss at home this season on the Eagles (1-3). Trudeau completed consecutive passes of 27 and 11 yards to Brooks and 13 to Stanley Morgan to start the drive.

Albert Bentley, who caught three passes for 104 yards and gained 54 yards on 12 carries, ran for 10 to the Philadelphia 30 with 48 seconds on the clock.

After an incomplete pass and an offside penalty against the Eagles, Trudeau threw passes of three and six yards to Brooks for a first down at the 16.

On third and 15, Trudeau threw to Brooks for a first down at the six with 10 seconds remaining. On the next play, William Frizzell knocked down a pass in the end zone, but Trudeau then found Brooks just in front of cornerback Izel Jenkins in the end zone.

With no time showing on the clock, Dean Biasucci kicked the game-winning extra point.

Trudeau, starting because George is injured, completed 19 of 40 passes for 329 yards and a pair of touchdowns. Brooks caught eight passes for 94 yards.

Randall Cunningham completed 22 of 34 passes for 274 yards and two touchdowns and scrambled for 61 yards for the Eagles.

Buccaneers 23, Vikings 20: Steve Christie kicked a 36-yard field goal with 5:49 left in overtime, set up by Wayne Haddix's interception of a pass by Rich Gannon, to lift Tampa Bay to the upset in Minneapolis.

Tampa Bay (3-1) is off to its best start since going 4-0 in 1979, when it won the NFC Central title. Minnesota is 1-3 for the first time since 1972 and hadn't lost at home since Oct. 16, 1988 to Green Bay.

Christie, a free agent who was kept by Tampa Bay instead of Minnesota's Donald Igwebuike, kicked three field goals and kept the Vikings in bad field position with long kickoffs.

Igwebuike missed a 48-yarder with 9:41 left in overtime. It was his first miss in nine attempts for Minnesota.

The Buccaneers trailed by 20-13 before Vinny Testaverde passed for all 74 yards on the tying drive, capped by his 11-yard touchdown pass to Bruce Hill with 24 seconds left. Testaverde had only 88 yards passing before the drive.

Bills 29, Broncos 28: The Buffalo Bills turned a blocked field goal, an interception and a fumble recovery into 20 points in a 1:17 span of the fourth quarter for the victory in Orchard Park, New York.

Buffalo's rally overshadowed the performance of Denver running back Bobby Humphrey, who gained 177 yards on 34 carries, including 100 yards and a touchdown in the first half.

The Bills were trailing by 21-9 when Nate Odomes blocked a 24-yard field goal attempt by Denver's David Treadwell. The ball was scooped up by Cornelius Bennett, who ran 80 yards untouched into the end zone at 4:33 of the fourth quarter to draw the Bills within 21-16.

Buffalo took its first lead of the game, 22-21, a minute later when Leon Seals tipped a pass by John Elway and the ball was grabbed out of the air by Leonard Smith, who ran 39 yards for a score.

Buffalo got its third touchdown of the fourth quarter at 5:50 after Elway fumbled the snap from center and the ball was recovered by Bennett at the two. On the next play, reserve running back Kenneth Davis scored off left tackle to give the Bills a 29-21 advantage.

The Broncos drive within the final margin with 1:25 left in the game when Elway found Ricky Nattiel for a 10-yard scoring pass. The Broncos' onside kickoff, however, was recovered by Buffalo's Pete Metzelaars at the Denver 45 and the Bills were able to run out the final 1:25 on the clock.

Packers 24, Lions 21: Don Majkowski rallied Green Bay for two fourth-quarter touchdowns in Pontiac, Michigan. Then, with three seconds to play, Detroit's Eddie Murray missed his fourth field goal.

Majkowski completed 28 of 46 passes for 289 yards for Green Bay (2-2). Rodney Peete completed 17 of 34 for 200 yards and one touchdown and he scored on a seven-yard run for Detroit.

The Lions had a 21-10 lead when Majkowski found his touch late in the third quarter. With Majkowski completing five of six passes for 44 yards and running for 15 on a keeper, the Packers drove 61 yards in eight plays to cut the deficit to 21-17 with 11:01 left in the fourth quarter. Majkowski flipped to Haddix for the score.

Mel Gray returned the ensuing kickoff 43 yards to midfield. The Lions drove to the 34 but Murray missed a 50-yard attempt with 7:28 remaining.

Murray missed a 51-yard attempt with 3:09 to play and was wide left on a 44-yard attempt with three seconds remaining.

Giants 31, Cowboys 17: Phil Simms threw three touchdowns in East Rutherford, New Jersey, and moved past Hall of Famer Terry Bradshaw into 20th place on the National Football League's all-time completions list.

The victory was New York's sixth straight over the Cowboys.

Simms completed 16 of 22 for 188 yards and had touchdown passes of 12 yards to Mark Ingram, seven to Bob Mrosko and 27 to rookie Rodney Hampton.

Simms's 16 completions gave him 2,040 in his 12-year career and easily moved him past Bradshaw, who had 2,025 with the Pittsburgh Steelers. Simms left the game after his scoring pass to Hampton early in the fourth quarter.

Dolphins 28, Steelers 6: Jim Jensen's 31-yard completion to Ferrell Edmunds on a fake punt keyed one of Miami's three lengthy first-half scoring drives in Pittsburgh. For the fourth straight game, the Steelers' offense did not score a touchdown.

Jensen made two important third-down receptions on the Dolphins' first scoring drive. Sammie Smith ran for two touchdowns as Miami (3-1) outgained the Steelers, 229-27 yards, in taking a 21-3 halftime lead. Miami had a 16-1 first-half edge in first downs.

The Steelers' offense was held to minus yardage on seven of its first 12 plays and managed only two field goals by Gary Anderson. *(AP, UPI)*

NFL ROUNDUP

Prost Triumphs As Senna's Car Quits in Spain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JEREZ, Spain — Alain Prost of France won the 44th Formula One race of his career at the Spanish Grand Prix on Sunday, preserving his slim chance of retaining his world driving championship.

Prost, in a Ferrari, took over first place on the 29th lap and swept to a 22-second victory over teammate Nigel Mansell of Britain.

Alessandro Nannini of Italy was third in a Benetton-Ford.

Prost's time for the 73 laps on the 4.218-kilometer (2.621-mile) circuit was 1 hour, 48 minutes, 1.461 seconds. He averaged 171.025 kph for the 307.914 kilometers.

Ayrton Senna of Brazil, who could have clinched the world championship with a victory or a poor finish by Prost on Sunday, dropped out on the 54th lap. He had motor troubles and a radiator leak on his McLaren-Honda.

Prost's fifth victory of the season, combined with Senna's misfortune, moved Prost within nine points of the leader, 78-69. There are two races left on the circuit, with the next being the Japanese Grand Prix on Oct. 21.

If Senna wins either of the last two races or Prost finishes worse than third in either, Senna would win the championship.

A first and a second by Prost could give Prost the title, depending on how Senna does, because only top 11 finishes of the drivers are counted in the standings.

Senna led for the first 26 laps Sunday before stopping for new tires. He was second for most of the next 27 before he stopped.

"I was happily holding second place," said Senna.

But he was losing two seconds a lap as his engine lost power. Prost held a 31-second margin over Senna by lap 50 and was able to pit and hold onto 17 seconds of the lead.

Senna's car emitted a large cloud of smoke just before it stopped on the 54th lap, leaving Senna sitting dejectedly on a wall.

Gerhard Berger of Austria retained his fourth-place standing although his McLaren-Honda went out in the 58th lap when Thierry Boutsen of Belgium pushed him airborne going around a curve. Berger was sixth at the time.

Another top contender, Jean Alesi of France, barely made it to the first turn when Berger and Patrese squeezed him on the opening straightaway. Alesi went into the gravel off the track.

Martin Donnelly continued to improve Sunday, two days after suffering broken bones and a bruised lung in a 160 mph crash in qualifying for the race.

A report from the hospital in Seville, 50 miles north of Jerez, said Donnelly's memory was improving, and that his vital signs were normal. He was still on a respirator, but his progress was good, the report said.

Donnelly's Lotus slammed head on into a steel barrier on Friday. The car broke in two and Donnelly was thrown onto the track.

The biggest cause of concern remained his left leg, which was broken in two places. Circulation in the leg was the biggest problem, it was reported, but it was improving.

Doctors hoped to transfer Donnelly, 26, to England by air ambulance on Tuesday. *(AP, UPI)*

The Associated Press

Martin Donnelly of Northern Ireland was thrown onto the track when his Lotus hit a steel barrier at 160 mph during qualifying for the Spanish Grand Prix.

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Did Russia or Germany Start It in 1941?

By Alan Furst
International Herald Tribune

ON June 22, 1941, at 3:30 in the morning, Germany invaded the Soviet Union — over 3 million soldiers of the Wehrmacht attacked along an 1,800-mile front that stretched from the Baltic to the Black Sea. For the 4.5 million Soviet defenders, the next five months brought one disaster after another. By November there were 350,000 dead and 1,020,000 wounded, whole armies had been encircled and captured, most of the Soviet air force had been blown up on the ground, tanks had no ammunition and no gasoline, bridges had been secured intact by advancing German units, partisan bands were fighting both sides.

By early December, when winter and extended supply lines essentially brought Operation Barbarossa to a halt, Wehrmacht forward positions were in sight of the last stop on the Moscow trolley line. Millions of civilians were dead, much of *European Russia was in German hands:* the U.S.S.R.'s attempt to defend itself had been a shambles of confusion and failure.

Why?

There is an astonishing range of answers to this question, from *typical Soviet chaos* at one end of the spectrum to *very devious plot* at the other. One of the more ingenious explanations, however, was offered recently by Viktor Suvorov in his book "Icebreaker," published by Hamish Hamilton in London.

© Topham
Cartoon by David Low from cover of Viktor Suvorov's "Icebreaker."

Suvorov is a former GRU officer who defected to Great Britain in the 1970s. His previous books (there are five) tend to be anecdotal and amusing, wry commentaries on Soviet life and secret service. He describes, for instance, how he first won military promotion; catching a superior's eye by driving a tank through a brick wall.

This book is different: technical, passionate, a story acquired fact by fact while Suvorov was working in the Soviet intelligence services. The central claim of "Icebreaker" is that Hitler and Stalin, after the nonaggression pact of 1939 and the division of Poland, each prepared, in great secrecy, to invade the other's territory. They then settled down to wait: Hitler waiting until he had conquered most of Western Europe so he could use his full military capacity for the strike against the U.S.S.R.; Stalin waiting until Hitler had conquered most of Western Europe so that he could "liberate" France and Denmark, for example, in the same fashion as he was later to "liberate" Poland and Czechoslovakia. Thus Hitler was to be Stalin's "icebreaker," opening the way for Soviet domination of Western Europe.

Suvorov then argues that Stalin's invasion was timed for July 13, but Hitler beat him to the punch by launching Barbarossa on June 22. Soviet forces, therefore, were caught in an offensive position: tanks riding long trains of flatcars to the front, minefields dug up to allow Soviet troops to advance along the roads, explosive charges removed from frontier bridges, and so forth.

Had the Red Army been in a *defensive* posture, a "deep security zone," there's no way, Suvorov claims, the Wehrmacht would have been able to move as fast as it did. "What would have happened to Hitler's army had a powerful program of self-defense been *put into effect, with bridges* blown up, rolling stock and rails evacuated, all stores destroyed and the roads wrecked, flooded, turned into marshes and mined? The German Blitzkrieg would have skidded to a halt long before it reached Moscow."

Suvorov goes on to cite the claim of another writer, General Piotr Grigorenko, on the obliteration of the Stalin Line: engineered defenses, command posts, firing positions, "tens of thousands of permanent defensive installations, all blown up on Stalin's personal orders." Why? Suvorov says it was in the way. More than four million Soviet troops would soon be moving in that direction, headed for Berlin, Prague, and Paris.

□

"Well, he's piggy-in-the-middle now!" This is the opinion of Professor John Erickson, *Director of Defense Studies* at the University of Edinburgh and perhaps the foremost British scholar of the war between Germany and the U.S.S.R. Erickson's voice has a faintly Scottish burr when he adds, "This is a very bitter row, you know, a very bitter row."

Suvorov's book has dropped him into a battle among German historians known as the *Historikerstreit*. For if Stalin was preparing to invade Germany, then the Wehrmacht can be said to have launched a preemptive attack, and revisionist historians in Germany and elsewhere have been arguing for 20 years that Operation Barbarossa was a defensive campaign in an essentially defensive war. Feeling in this dispute *runs so high that,* Erickson says, a German historian "had to be physically taken from the room" during a conference at Oxford's Wolfson College two years ago.

As for the "Icebreaker" theory, Erickson is skeptical. "People who jump to conclusions usually land on them," he says. "I asked my colonels, and this is not what happens in armies. On a purely military operational basis, it doesn't make a lot of sense." In addition, Erickson doesn't believe that the concrete. positions on the Stalin Line were blown up, he has photographs that would appear to disprove that claim.

And, if the whole subject was dark and tangled to begin with, each Soviet administration, starting with Khrushchev, has had the history of '41 rewritten to reflect its own version of events. As Erickson fumes about such approaches, an edge of concern enters his voice: "They have just recently begun to look at it again," he says. "And this time they really *must* get it right."

□

"This is no longer academic," says Lieutenant Colonel Lester Grau of the U.S. Army, who observes the ebb and flow of Soviet military doctrine for the Soviet Army Studies Office at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The events of 1941 are no longer academic, because, with changes in Eastern Europe, Soviet military planners will now have to rethink the entire subject of border defense, returning to June '41 as a point of departure.

"I don't think the Soviet army was in any shape to go to war in 1941," Grau says. They had to contend with a new border, created by the Soviet occupation of eastern Poland in 1939. They had to deal with a tactical reorganization. Fighting in Spain, then in Finland, Red Army theoreticians "tried separating the tanks from the infantry. 'Okay,' they said, 'that doesn't work. Now let's try something else.'" The Red Army also had to deal with the fact that after the purge of the officer corps in '37, "you had captains doing the job of colonels." Grau describes the June '41 situation as "probably the worst of all possible worlds."

These are only a few of the historians whose work is relevant to what happened in June of '41. An American colonel, David Glantz, describes a defensive strategy; while a Russian colonel, V. A. Anfilov, has written four books — *all* of which *start* on June 22, 1941. The military theorist, Svechin, a draw-them-deep-into-Russia Machiavellian, was declared a "nonperson" in the 1920s, but will soon be reissued in the U.S.S.R. in a five-volume set.

Is there an answer? A fat dossier to tumble out unexpectedly when *glasnost* pries open some dark closet in the Kremlin? John Erickson says "It's very difficult to find out what really happened." Then he pauses. They all do that; there is always a counterstatement, a mirror image. "Of course if we knew about Stalin's speech of 5 May, and the Russian signals of 18 June . . ."

LANGUAGE

This Is Vanna for Jimmy, Good Night

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Jimmy, the most noteworthy item about electronic communication today is the fixation on viewer-avoiding transitions. This thought hit me upon receipt of a few items of the latest dialect from Lexicographic Irregular T. Brokaw of New York and Riyadh, after a brief sojourn in Montana.

Microwavable, as label-readers know, is not new; this low-tech word, found on the labels of food packages, means "able to be subjected to the subtle intensities of a microwave oven." The verb *to microwave,* however, has developed a second sense, using the "fast zap" of radiation to stand for decision-making: "to glance at a long list of options and make a quick decision."

This new sense of the locution was only the first of three items spotted by Brokaw. He also passes on *riding for the brand,* a modern cowboy term meaning "staying loyal to your employer," a practice that's disappearing like the cowboy from the corporate range.

The third Montana item is an especially exciting dialectical find: *hot quit.* This last term may turn out to be the much-needed alternative to the belabored *blinking* after an eyeball-to-eyeball encounter. According to Brokaw, *hot quit* is used to refer to "a sudden backing away from a confrontation."

□

Because it has such an impact on American speech, the language of news broadcasting deserves periodic review, something that I am now impelled to do.

The news, Jimmy, is that newscasters (journalists on wheels) are simultaneously compressing and inflating the language; that is, whatever they save in the swings of delivery they lose on the roundabouts of transition.

I have this letter from Dr. Alan G. Cole of Natick, Massachusetts: "*Tonight* on the news, the anchor signed off 'For Garrick Utley, I'm Faith Daniels. Good night.' For Tom Brokaw, is she Vanna White?"

In some minds, the compressed message is received as intended; in some, other meanings lurk in Rorschachean *complexity. (Most people look at a* Batman logo and see a black bat on a field of yellow; doctors see a yellow pair of tonsils. In the same way, many children hear the first line of the Pledge of Allegiance as "I led the pigeons to the flag.")

The shrunken sign-off is symptomatic of electronic journalism's pressing problem of compression.

A half-second on network television, worth an indeterminate sum often described hyperbolically as "tons of money," is saved by this telescoped form. The term for the omission of words that are intended to be "understood" by the reader is *ellipsis.* Its extreme or irregular form has a name in Greek rhetoric: *brachylogy,* relying on the listener to supply the missing words. But how laconic can language get? "And now, a word from our sponsor" has been pared down to what seems to be its nubbin: "Now this." Before long, some cost-effective type will ask: why stop there?

The syllable count could be reduced by 50 percent, saving a dozen milliseconds (which, multiplied by its number of network usages, would amount to $376,000 per year) by the simple expedient of saying, "Now . . ." or "This!" Perhaps some other word or sign — a wink, a nose twitch or a roll of the shoulder — would best build a bridge from editorial copy to commercial message.

Curiously, while this compression using ellipsis is on the march on the air, a reverse trend is simultaneously taking place: proper nouns (also known as *proper names)* are being inserted where they are not necessary. Syllables are added to all news broadcasts by the requirement — evidently etched in stone — that correspondents address the anchor by name before, or instead of, addressing the home audience.

Only the central newscaster has the franchise to communicate directly with the viewer; reporters on the scene are required to begin, "Peter [or Dan or Tom or Faith-for-Garrick] . . ."

The reporter *forced to* use this *friendly* salutation thus appears to be reporting to him, or through his good offices to us. This time-wasting deference to the anchor is intended to give a unity to the program by making the star of the show the spine, a more accurate metaphor than *anchor.*

Of course, this is merely a dramatic device; the reporters are standing in front of some sandy tank not to communicate with an intermediary, but to touch base with the anchor by acknowledging his or her permeating presence through the use of a first name.

On occasion, the device has a function when the anchor follows up with questions about the report, though these are often prearranged. But in most cases the salutation is for show-biz reasons, similar to looking at hand-held notes as if the copy were not printed on the Teleprompter in front of the lens.

Though we might lose the happy-family feeling of journalists who are addressing each other by first name (and I always admire the interviewee who uses a *dignified honorific in answering a reporter*). the snipping off of "Dan" from "Dan, the story here is . . ." would save thousands of milliseconds per year.

Add these to the milliseconds to be saved by the dropping of the Obsequious Concluding Interrogatory: ". . . which remains to be seen. Peter?" The incessant use of the first name with a rising inflection serves little purpose, as it can mean anything from an inquisitive "You want anything more from here?" to a crisp "Over to you" to a wheedling "Did I do good?"

Whenever I hear the OCI, as the Obsequious Concluding Interrogatory is known in the trade, I wonder how it would sound *if* directed at me instead of the anchor: ". . . and that's all from here. Audience? Viewer?" My reaction would be "Just sign off with your name and place, and don't ask me to rate your performance; I'm not into interactive video."

What if the pendulum swings back toward direct reporting? The disintermediation of the anchor would save precious time, which could be traded off (not merely "traded") for the continuance of the relaxed, discursive "Now this."

This piece began with an unnecessary word — a salutation to my editor, James Greenfield — which interferes with my usual intimacy with you, the reader. Why should an editor intrude his personality between *writer and reader? Why should a television anchor* come between reporter and viewer?

If microwaving board chairmen join this crusade to eliminate the salutation to the anchor, we may see a great many familiar faces that have been riding for the brand doing a hot quit.

Jimmy?

New York Times Service

PERSONALS

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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